

Israel soldier slightly hurt

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — An Israeli soldier was slightly wounded by snipers south of Lake Timsah yesterday at 9 a.m., in one of several incidents over the weekend involving small arms fire along the Egyptian front.

An hour later, an exchange of small arms fire took place at Kilometer 81 on the road south of Ismailiya. Two Egyptians were hit; there were no Israeli casualties.

At 11 a.m. an Egyptian unit attempted to advance from Kilometer 82 on the Canal border. They were warned off by small arms fire, and retreated after firing back.

In another sector south of Ismailiya, the Egyptians were discovered at 6 a.m. yesterday digging in beyond their lines. They were driven off after an exchange of small arms fire which lasted until 7.15 a.m.

Shooting also broke out on the western outskirts of Ismailiya territory on the Canal's west bank, near Fayid Airport. The Egyptians opened fire at 11.50 a.m. yesterday, but stopped after their fire was returned. On Friday, the Egyptians also opened fire in another sector in the same area. The fire was not returned.

Critical truce problem before Cabinet today

Jerusalem Post Staff
The Cabinet will meet in Jerusalem this morning to hear the latest reports from Aluf Yairiv on his talks at Kilometer 101 and to decide whether any of the compromise suggestions aired there on the disengagement of forces are acceptable. Aluf Yairiv met with Egypt's Lt. General Gansay for over four hours on Friday and again for a brief meeting yesterday. They have scheduled another meeting for this afternoon at three.

An informed source told The Post yesterday that the talks between Yairiv and Gansay reached a critical point calling for decisions by their respective governments.

But knowledgeable observers in Jerusalem were pessimistic, and spoke in terms of deadlock rather than breakthrough. The stumbling block, they said, was still the question of Egyptian forces on the east bank of the Suez Canal. While Israel proposed a general disengagement which would leave only lightly-armed Egyptian "police forces" on the east bank, Cairo was still insisting that masses of its heavy armour remain on the east bank.

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan was also pessimistic when he referred to the Kilometer 101 meetings at a speech last night. (See col. 1.)

two sides "explored various practical ways of disengagement and separation" of their forces.

On Friday, Gen. Silasvuo said "many details were clarified" and that the day's meeting involved discussions on "disengagement and withdrawal." Other U.N. sources said Friday's talks included "practical details with maps on table."

The Cairo-based UNF spokesman, Rudolf Stajduhar, said, "Both sides have shown a constructive approach and sincere attitude in trying to find common ground."

None of the informants would elaborate on the progress of the talks, although Generals Yairiv and Gansay reportedly neared a breakthrough on the question of disengagement which remained the only outstanding clause in the U.S.-authored six-point cease-fire agreement.

A settlement today of the disengagement issue is needed by President Sadat to strengthen his political position at the pan-Arab summit conference opening in Algiers tomorrow. The conference will be attended by all Arab states except for hawks Libya and Iraq — both of which have criticized Sadat for accepting the cease-fire and agreeing to peace talks with Israel. The conference will also be attended by representatives of the Palestinian terrorist movement.

'Showdown' Labour meeting on Wednesday

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Tension is rising in the Labour Party as it prepares for what is expected to be a crucial meeting of its Central Committee on Wednesday. The session has been called at the behest of Prime Minister Golda Meir who at Thursday's leadership meeting declared she wanted a showdown to clarify where the party stood.

The meeting will last the whole day and enable expression of all trends in the party. Party sources last night explained that this will enable critics of the party leadership to come out into the open instead of conducting their present campaign through diverse channels.

The sources said that consultations were proceeding between the top party leadership in order to achieve an agreed draft resolution in time for the meeting. They said that Mrs. Meir and her fellow leaders want a public reaffirmation of the party's confidence well in advance of any new international diplomatic moves, including the proposed Geneva conference.

The sources explained the two factors that galvanized Mrs. Meir into demanding the Central Committee meeting. One of them was the publication in "Ot," the official party magazine, of a call by Zvi Kesse for the ouster of Mrs. Meir and Defence Minister Moshe Dayan. A sharp reaction against came yesterday from Labour Party Secretary-General Aharon Yadin. He took the "Ot" editors to task, saying it was the function of the party organ "to unify and not sharpen differences in the party."

The other element was the paid advertisement in Friday's "Ha'aretz" with only a Tel Aviv post office box to identify its source, urging Labour Party members and sympathizers to attend a rally at the party Yehuda club on Wednesday "to cause the replacement of the present leadership and formulate a peace policy."

This reporter learned yesterday that the rally was arranged by the party's Information Department for the party's ideological circle in order "to discuss social and political problems." The circle has been critical of Government policies in the past and its most active members are three Tel Aviv University sociologists, Daniel Jacobson, Yohanan Peres and Uri Shafir. Mr. Shafir last night confirmed that they both placed the advertisement and asked for the hall. He claimed that they called the meeting after agriculture "If Africa became a many people approached them. There is a Jerusalem group and a Haifa one, and we got their signatures."

UNEF force stands at 2,566

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — The U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East, established a month ago today, now stands at 2,566 officers and men, a U.N. spokesman said yesterday.

man on Friday said that an early exchange of prisoners with Israel was out of the question, and that such a move would "be carried out within the framework of a total withdrawal from occupied Arab lands."

Meanwhile, the Arab Foreign Ministers yesterday met in Algiers in preparation for the summit. The confrontation with Israel tops the agenda, which includes three other major issues:

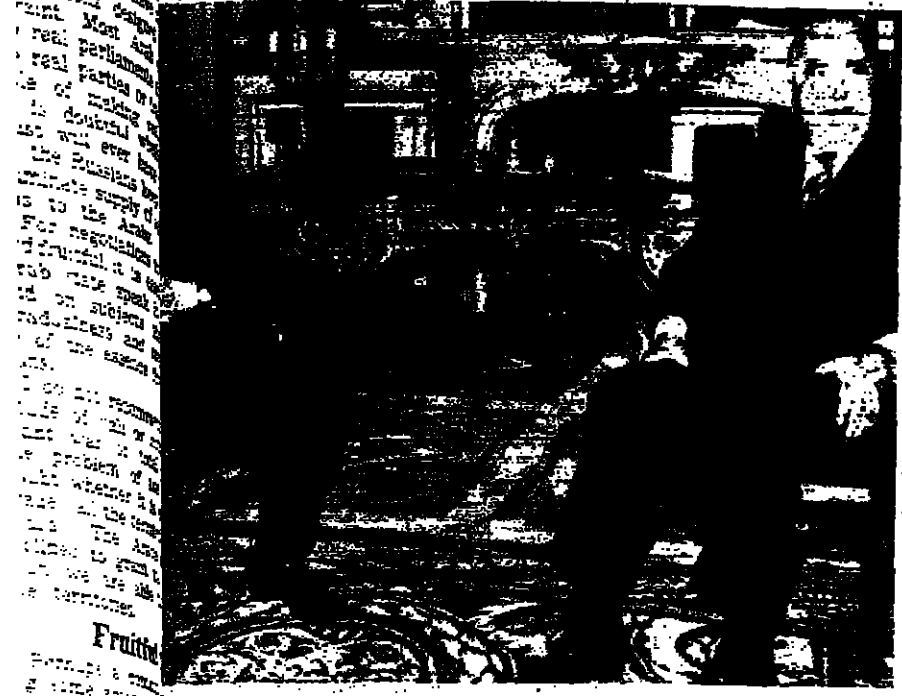
- The escalation of the Arab oil squeeze on the West in order to further the Arab struggle in the Middle East.
- The forthcoming Israel-Arab peace conference and the question of Arab participation, with Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon viewed as the main parties involved in the conflict with Israel.
- The problem of Palestinian representation in such a conference and the possible formation of a Palestinian "government-in-exile." The foreign ministers' meeting began with a call from Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika for new militancy against Israel and a radical rethinking of Arab strategy. He said the battle with Israel must go on.

(See summit — Page 5)

Hussein not going

AMMAN (AP). — King Hussein will not attend the Arab summit conference in Algiers, it was announced here last night. Instead, he will send a delegation led by Bahjat Talhouk, the head of his Royal Court Cabinet, carrying a message to the conference.

Last night, Syrian President Hafez Assad arrived in Cairo for overnight consultations with Egypt's President Sadat before proceeding to Algiers to attend the conference.



leader Gaddafi is received at the Elysée Palace by French at Georges Pompidou yesterday during his two-day private (AP radiophoto)

Gaddafi gets only polite hearing from Pompidou

JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi appears to have only a polite hearing from President Georges Pompidou, he told him yesterday. Gaddafi's oil supplies from the West will be imperilled unless he lifts his arms embargo on other Arab countries.

He flouted protocol by a black turtle-neck when he arrived for his half-hour meeting with the head of the closely guarded Elysée Palace.

Young Jews who shouted "Gaddafi is a Nazi" were hustled away by police just as the 32-year-old leader's car drove into the courtyard. An Israeli in the youngsters' wave in was grabbed by the security forces.

He told reporters as he left that Pompidou has to visit Libya. But this is a place of normal diplomatic relations. He said that he had received a letter from Pompidou naming a date.

Byan revolutionary chief, never visited Western Europe. He seized power four years ago, declined to go into his talks with Pompidou. "We discussed the Middle East and the security of the terrain."

According to well-informed sources, his talks hinged on whether he is going to bow to demands for more modern weapons not only for Libya, Egypt and Syria. As active as during the Six Day War, these Arab countries had with Israel, from the French arms.

He shrugged off questions about Libya's intention to use F-1 fighter-bombers, the much warplane to go into service in the French Air Force. He merely commented: "we very important question."

He reported to be interested. Mirage F-1s instead of Mirage V-1s due to be delivered during the next year. Libya has already received French Mirages.

main theme of the Pompidou-Gaddafi "summit" has apparently been the lengths to which France is prepared to go in order to safeguard its privileged position as a friend of the Arabs.

Gaddafi left no doubt in Pompidou's mind that the acid test would be France's willingness to supply arms to Syria and Egypt in order to diminish their dependence on the Soviet Union — which the Libyan leader abhors.

The importance of the arms issue to Gaddafi is emphasized by the presence in Paris of the head of his General Staff, Major Abou Bakr Younes, and Captain Abdel Monem el-Honi. Both are members of Libya's Revolutionary Council.

Major Younes, Captain el-Honi and senior French officers have been discussing here Libya's problems in introducing sophisticated French weaponry into their oversized and under-trained air force.

Ship sinks at Ashdod: 21 dead, missing

ASHDOD. — Seven men were drowned and another 14 are missing and feared dead in the sinking early Friday of a small Cyprus-registered freighter, which slammed into the breakwater here during a raging wind storm.

The 4,000-ton Annette, which was anchored outside the breakwater, had a crew of 19, plus a five-man Israeli repair squad on board, when the 80-kph winds struck. There were only three survivors, who were washed up on the rocks with light injuries: Israeli repairman Ya'acov Greenberg, 37, and two seamen, Dura Hussein Patel, 27, of Istanbul and Manosia Palatidis, 20, of Crete.

Seven bodies had been recovered as of yesterday.

The Annette, with a 19-man crew of Greeks, Turks, Somalis and Pakistanis, unloaded cement from Rumania at Gaza at the beginning of the week and then contacted Ashdod's Gal-Yam firm to do some engine work. After sailing empty from Gaza, the ship anchored on Wednesday outside the breakwater at Ashdod, where it was to take on a phosphate cargo today.

On Thursday morning, a five-man crew from Gal-Yam boarded the ship to begin repairs: Greenberg, the company's 34-year-old manager; George Shavit; Yosef Revah, 29; Amram Ben Dayan, 22; and a fifth man, whose name has not been released. Joining them was Greek ship inspector Lotos Evangelos.

At about 1.15 a.m. on Friday, lookouts on shore saw the ship send up red flares as the wind tore into it and five-metre-high waves washed over the breakwater. Port, police and naval rescue squads were notified, but none, including a helicopter, could approach because of the high seas. At about 3.15 it sank, with only the mast-top left showing above water.

Greenberg, whom the navy picked up off the rocks with the other two survivors at 4.30 a.m., told Israel TV on Friday: "The boat was rocking, and things were breaking up inside... the ship was smashed and we couldn't find the life preservers. Then a wave washed me overboard."

The seven dead were identified yesterday as Elias Godis, 47, the ship's Greek captain; Lotos Evangelos; Raja Hanjaper Ali, 22, Pakistani cook's assistant; Dimitris Ismail Kemal, 55, the Annette's Turkish cook; Ralis Gorgas, 35, the Greek first mate; Komitas Spiridon, 51, engineer; and Doga Eleftherios, 60. Among those still missing were the four Israelis and Greek second mate Karpatzios Athanasios, 20; Proftis Nikolaos, 36; Siganos Pansyotis, 45; Laoros Yohannes, 33 — all of Greece; Davut Kara, 19 and Gul Salaheddin, 26, of Turkey; Ali Wais Issa, 45, and Muhammad Yusef Ali, 53, of Somalia; and Karamet Hussein, 35, and Bakrkeret Ali, 25, of Pakistan.

The Transport Ministry has set up a commission of inquiry.

BG's condition still serious

Jerusalem Post Reporter
RAMAT GAN. — The condition of David Ben-Gurion, who was hospitalized a week ago with a stroke (cerebral vascular accident), took a turn for the worse on Friday night, the Sheba Medical Centre has announced. There was no "substantial" change yesterday in his condition, which continues to be serious.

On Friday night, his blood pressure fell, he began running a high temperature, and his consciousness became "hazy."

They had launched an all-out war against Israel then, and, having failed to achieve their ends by military means, now sought to do so by political means through a peace conference.

He declared: "We have no control over the launching of war by the Arabs or their assassination of our prisoners, but it does depend on us whether the war to Geneva will produce a conference of retreat or capitulation." Mr. Dayan believed that, "the fate and future of Jewish hopes is in the balance."

Mr. Dayan warned against returning to the "drunken and twisted boundaries" of before 1947 "if we do not want to see this country doomed."

Service to December 10 Labour move on 'Sharon amendment'

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Mr. Avraham Ofer M.K. of the Labour Alignment has initiated contacts with other parties to win support for his amendment to the Election Law whereby candidates now serving in the army reserves will be able to serve until December 10.

The Labour Alignment spokesman explained to this reporter last night that Mr. Ofer wishes to table his amendment at Monday's special Knesset session. It is the final session of the debate initiated by the Likud in an attempt to amend the law so that officers in the army reserves will be able to stand as candidates if not take an active role in the election campaign itself.

This measure was specifically aimed at three generals, Aluf Ariel Sharon, Aluf Aharon Yairiv, and Aluf Shmuel Eyal — the former two Likud and Alignment Knesset candidates respectively and the latter, Alignment mayoral candidate for Rishon LeZion. Aluf Sharon had served notice that he will abandon his Knesset ambition if he has to choose between that and his present army service.

OPPOSED

The Alignment leadership on Thursday resolved to oppose the Likud amendment and instead Mr. Ofer is canvassing support for his measure. The spokesman explained that it is an *ad hoc* measure ensuing from the postponement of the elections from October to December. He said the Ofer amendment is based on the fact that under the Election Law candidates' lists are finally approved and sealed 20 days before Election Day. These candidates will be within the legislature's intention by leaving the army reserves on December 10 which is 20 days before the deadline. Moreover, the amendment will retroactively sanction their mobilization on Yom Kippur, leaving them more than a fortnight to complete their service.

At Thursday night's Labour Alignment leadership meeting, Meir Avizohar M.K. said that the public campaign around Aluf Sharon "was a demoralizing factor for other army units whose contribution to the Egyptian front was just as important." Mr. Avizohar also said "we have had an outstanding victory over Syria but the general who commanded the operation did not convert it into a personal achievement." Praising Aluf Sharon as a courageous soldier and an excellent leader, Mr. Avizohar criticized him for disloyalty to his superior officers. He also warned against allowing party politics to penetrate into the army, declaring "they might prove a cancer in the organism of the Israel Defence Forces."

PoWs murdered

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said last night that Israel "knew for sure" that not all the prisoners taken alive by Egypt had been returned. He had "very solid grounds" upon which to suspect they had been murdered — either by the soldiers who took them prisoner or by their interrogators.

He spoke of an Air Force pilot who was seen to bail out and had not come home, and said that there were others too. Eventually, he promised, Israel would find out exactly what had happened to each one of them.

(Prisoners, Page 3)

Spelling out his personal views, Mr. Dayan gave a short list of "don'ts":

- we must not come down from the Golan Heights;
- we must not abandon the River Jordan as a security frontier; and
- we must not remove our radar network from the Nabulus hills, whether the U.S. likes it or not. For here we are not talking of our ancient heritage but of electronics.

Taking issue with those who argue "what's the use of being in Sharm e-Sheikh if they blockade Bab el-Mandeb," Mr. Dayan declared, "Firstly we cannot be at Bab el-Mandeb and secondly, if our relationship with the Arabs is to be based on blockades, then most certainly we will not be able to budge from Sharm e-Sheikh. If we bow to all the withdrawal demands then all we will have is a caricature."

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You are invited to attend very special events at the Y.M.C.A.
Nabulus Road, East Jerusalem
Sunday, Monday, Nov. 25 and 26
8.00 p.m.
Fantastic Choir from the Space Capital of the U.S.A.
Harmonious Hand Bell Choir
and powerful presentation of the Good News.
World Evangelist, Amis Shorosh and Dr. H. Lee Edelman
OTHER PERFORMANCES:
Bethlehem — Catholic Action Hall
Tel. 24, 4.30 p.m.
Jerusalem — Friends of the Holy Land
Nov. 25, 4.30 p.m.
Nazareth — Basilica Church
Wed. Nov. 25, 7.30 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair. Weather synopsis: A barometric ridge over the eastern Mediterranean is causing a slight rise in temperatures.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Forecast
Jerusalem	63	7-10	6-12
Golan	52	8-10	6-12
Nahariya	43	12-17	10-16
Safed	36	10-17	8-13
Haifa	40	13-17	11-19
Tiberias	40	10-18	7-19
Nazareth	40	10-18	7-19
Afula	40	9-16	6-17
Shomron	36	8-11	6-13
Tel Aviv	47	14-17	12-19
Lod	43	9-17	7-19
Jericho	47	21-19	9-21
Gaza	44	18-18	12-19
Beerseba	48	10-18	8-19
Elit	37	11-20	9-21
Tiran	34	15-21	10-23

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir on Friday gave a reception for a delegation from the Joint Israel Appeal in Britain.

The 1973 Yearbook of the Encyclopaedia Judaica was presented last week to President Katzir by its chief editor, Rabbi L. I. Rabinowitz, and publisher I. Rishchik, managing director of Keter Publishing House, Jerusalem.

The Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (Israel) is holding a luncheon in honour of Gideon Rafael, Israel's Ambassador-designate to the Court of St. James, at the Basel Hotel, Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv today at 1.15 p.m.

ARRIVALS

Prof. Yitzhak Margule, medical director of the American Joint Distribution Committee in Israel, from a meeting of the periatric committee of the World Health Organization in Geneva (by Swissair).

Mrs. Raya Jaglom, President of World Wizo, from London (by El Al). Minister of Transport and Communications Shimon Peres, from a UTA mission in the U.S. (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Police Minister Shimon Hillel for a week's visit to the U.S. on behalf of the UJA (by El Al).

EGGED CUTS

J'LEM SERVICE

Further restrictions on Egged bus services in Jerusalem were announced last night by the cooperative's spokesmen.

Starting today, and until further notice, bus lines 13, 17, 22 and 24 will be suspended entirely. Lines 2, 7, 11, and 28 will function only between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Lines 4, 6, 18 and 20 will run between 5.30 a.m. and 9.30 p.m. as heretofore.

Katzir: Everyone at fault for mistakes of the war

President Ephraim Katzir said in a radio interview yesterday that many military and political mistakes were made in connection with the war — for which "we all are to blame." He said "we wanted to live in a utopian world which was not exactly identical to the real world in which we live."

The investigation of the mistakes that were made should not be aimed at "punishing one another," but at learning the lessons which might determine the fate of the Jewish people, he said.

Asked if he thought the nation was in a state of shock, the President replied: "I wouldn't describe it as shock. The Jewish people are a wise people. But we felt suddenly

Labour's Haifa Branch favours elections delay

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — The Secretariat of the Haifa District Branch of the Labour Party yesterday called on the Party Centre to postpone the elections for a year.

In resolutions adopted following two sessions attended by Labour Minister Yosef Almog, the Branch, which is the party's largest, expressed the opinion that the postponement was desirable to enable the parties to reorganize internally, draw the lessons of the war and revise their lists of candidates for the Knesset and the local authorities. The Secretariat recommended that the Party Centre approach the leading political circles to canvass broad political support for the postponement.

The Secretariat also called on the Government to agree to enter peace negotiations forthwith, but to delay the elections in order to obtain the nation's verdict if agreement on peace contracts is achieved, before they are signed.

Finally the resolutions called on the Party and the Alignment to "lower the tone" of intramural arguments, to "raise the spirit of the public," stop mutual internal quarrels and accusations and unite with out factional or other differences. The Party should work to remove the public's depression, and initiate a revival of upbuilding and creativity and give a spurt to political, economic and social initiatives, according to the resolutions.

BAR-LEV: 'Opposition forcing elections'

TEL AVIV. — Haim Bar-Lev, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said on Friday night that while he personally favoured postponing the elections and reopening the candidates' lists, the elections had to take place because "the opposition wants it."

Speaking in a radio interview, Mr. Bar-Lev said that in a democracy election dates were fixed by the opposition, not by the party in power. "If the opposition wants elections now, I do not think the Alignment should say no. We are ready for elections though I think it would be better to postpone them to give the public time to grasp the new situation."

Whether or not the elections are postponed, he said, there would be "changes in the leadership."

Mr. Bar-Lev said that one of the lessons to be learned from this war is that key political figures should not hold key military positions, even in a national emergency. But "in very special cases," he felt that a parliamentary body, such as the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, should have the authority to approve the mobilization of political figures for special duties. (Ithm)

Katzir: Everyone at fault for mistakes of the war

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An army truck transports captured Sam missiles inside Israel.

Dayan on war

(Continued from page one)
capture of a state, and what kind of security will we have then?"

He said that the policy of "security settlement" was wholly in the Zionist tradition, declaring that (the building of a town at) Yami was more necessary than ever because the destination of the border with Egypt was at stake. "The central issue is the borders of the State of Israel," he declared. "We are not poor naked orphans. We have strength, and we have to know how to use it. We have to mobilize our resources and if necessary summon the American Jewish community to our aid. For it is a question of our survival. I do not wish to spell out the alternative."

BOUNDARIES AT ISSUE
Boundaries would be the central issue at the peace conference, and "we must make it clear to our people and to others what we will not give up under any circumstances — whether in return for guarantees, or under pressure, or whatever. He acknowledged that there were differing views within Israel, and pressed for sober consideration and clear-cut decisions.

Speaking of sharp differences with the United States over borders, Mr. Dayan believed that Israel can argue even with its best friend. "It won't be easy but we will not take dictation. After all, even South Vietnam refused to be dictated to by Washington, and we are not South Vietnam. There is no reason in the world why we should sacrifice our future or why we should capitulate."

He stressed that as regards military support — as opposed to political support — the U.S. had been "very, very good and we appreciate it." Israel had not received quite everything it had asked for in military hardware — but it had no grounds for complaint on that score. The equipment was arriving in abundance, and it was arriving in time.

Speaking on Friday of the "history of the war," he said it would be judged on three separate levels — the Enquiry Commission, the general elections, which would offer political and practical conclusions, and the examination the Army had already begun into the operational aspects.

He stressed, "Anyone who should go will do so, and anyone who should be punished will not go free, but that is not the central issue, which is that the Arabs want to war."

"If we focus merely on past mistakes we will endanger our present and future. If changes are found necessary and the Minister of Defence should be replaced that is all right, but it is not relevant to the real issue, which is that of Israel's future, the face of a mighty army of world forces."

Praising the composition of the Inquiry Commission into the questions raised about the conduct of the war as "the best possible," Mr. Dayan said he would accept the findings as binding, and warned the nation lest concentration on internal differences blinded us to the mounting threats from without. He stressed that what must be used is that the real problem is external, for we cannot afford to go weak-kneed to Geneva."

Mr. Dayan declared: "The Arabs are in a hurry for the Geneva conference not because they have a burning passion for peace but because they hope for our retreat. We must regard Geneva as a phase in the Zionist struggle. A chasm still lies between us and the Arabs. The Americans seek a retreat from us at Geneva while the Arabs hope for capitulation. As we witness all this pressure-cooker diplomacy we must consider what we are going to do in this struggle."

He warned of illusions concerning Arab intentions, noting that they have been inflexible in their demand for unilateral withdrawal to the old boundaries to be followed by the establishments of the "just rights" for the Palestinians, adding, "why do the Americans talk of offering us guarantees? Because they know as well as we do that these borders will not be defensible."

He warned repeatedly that Israel could not afford to face the world with "a weak national resolve," especially in Geneva. "The essence of Jewish survival is at stake. Faisal is not interested in the Mitzraim pass but in Jerusalem. Faisal has oil, but we do not have to quake before him."

Mr. Dayan said, "I hear complaints about leadership, that Golda is no Churchill. Well, Golda Meir may not be Winston Churchill, but she most certainly is not Neville Chamberlain either, and believe me that is a good deal. He recalled that last week's meeting with Armoured Corps units on the Golan Heights, and "how this woman, at her age, explained the essence of it all in a few words. She told these boys that we cannot afford to be weak. No one will take pity on us — not the U.S., not the Russians, and certainly not the Arabs. We cannot afford to be weak either in equipment or in our fighting nor in our national will to survive."

Here Mr. Dayan added, with a rising voice: "God help us if we are weak for then our fate would be decided."

Here he added: "I seem to hear the voices who asked why we did not mobilize the reserves earlier — and believe me if we had not mobilized them when we did we would not be sitting at this table — already complaining because we do

not release the reservists. Well, if they come back at this juncture, the Syrians will be close on their heels. Our men are there because otherwise the Egyptians would be here," he said in an emphatic voice.

Mr. Dayan declared, "It must be clear to us all that the Arabs went to war not to accept us but in order to annihilate us." He spoke sharply of "these journalists who used to specialise in theatre gossip and now they are all military experts asking why we did not defeat the enemy." He went into some detail to explain the magnitude of Israel's military success against almost overwhelming odds. The fact that Israel is 40 kilometres from Damascus and on the West Bank of the Suez Canal should not be treated lightly and certainly provided favourable starting points for negotiations.

The Minister pointed out that while in 1967 Syria fielded 450 tanks, of which 100 were destroyed by Israel, in 1973 the Syrians had 2,700 tanks — 2,000 of their own plus 700 from other Arab countries. Israel put 1,000 of them out of action. However, he stressed, today they have 1,900 tanks. Their arsenals have been replenished by the Russians, noting "the Arabs have oil which brings in billions of dollars, and the Russians have a flourishing arms export business."

SYRIAN PLANES
He also observed that the Syrians started the Yom Kippur war with 410 planes, of which Israel downed 200, in the face of an advanced Soviet missile network which caused losses to Israel's planes. However, the Syrians have since then received another 250 planes. Israel knocked out half of the Syrian missiles, but the Soviet Union has already sent replacements by sea.

Mr. Dayan noted that in 1967 Egypt had 1,000 tanks, 700 of which Israel knocked out, while in 1973, Egypt had 2,800 tanks. In 1967, Israel lost 1,000 aircraft, now he noted they again have an armoured force of 2,500 tanks. As for Egypt's air force in 1967 — Israel knocked out 180 of Egypt's 230 planes in the first hours of the war. However, in 1973 Egypt started the war with 680 planes and despite their missile defences lost 240 aircraft. By now they again have a fleet of 560 warplanes.

He concluded with, "the real problem facing us derives from these tanks and planes and missiles." In this connection Mr. Dayan remarked heatedly, "Arik Sharon is dealing with the real problems down there." (This was apparently sparked by the sharp personal criticism levelled against Arik Sharon by some of Mr. Dayan's own Labour Party leaders the day before.)

Of himself, he said he had no intention of resigning. He favoured holding general elections at this time, and said that even if the government had not run its full term it would be necessary for it to renew its mandate at this juncture.

Inquiry Commission holds first meeting

The Commission of Inquiry into the recent war held a procedural meeting in Jerusalem on Friday and decided to meet again on Tuesday. The Government Press Office reports. The Commission, made up of Supreme Court Justices Shimon Agranat and Moshe Landau, Hebrew University Professor Yigael Yadin, Army ombudsman Haim Leskov, and State Comptroller Dr. Yitzhak Nebenzahl, will hold its sessions in the old Justice Ministry building at 21 Jaffa Road in the Capital.

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Sam 6 found in Upper Galilee

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TIBERIAS. — In a field near Shamsir (Upper Galilee) the fragments of a Sam 6 missile were found last week. It evidently missed the aircraft it was meant for and crashed, without exploding. Its warhead was intact.

During the war another Sam missile was found near Kibbutz Gonen, further south. Its tail end was shattered, but the front section containing the explosives was undamaged.

Katyushas at Kiryat Shmona

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Katyusha rockets were fired at this Upper Galilee town from Lebanon at 7 p.m. on Friday. There were no injuries or damage and the fire was returned. It was the first terrorist action against Kiryat Shmona since the early part of the war. (Ithm)

RAIN CAUSES KINNERET TO RISE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TIBERIAS. — The level of Lake Kinneret has risen at long last. From its all-time low of minus 211.61 metres before the onset of the rains, it had gone up by 10mm. to 211.51. During the 24 hours ending on Friday morning, 22 mm. of rain fell in the Jordan Valley, bringing the season's total to 77 mm. In Lower Galilee 25.5 mm. of rain fell (season's total 95.5) and in the Hula basin 35 mm. (season's total 185 mm.).

Soviet dissident Feldman gets 3½ years

MOSCOW (UPI). — A Kiev court convened in closed session on Friday sentenced Jewish dissident Alexander Feldman to three-and-a-half years in prison for "malicious hooliganism." Jewish sources said.

Feldman, a 26-year-old worker and active dissident in the Ukrainian capital, applied to emigrate to Israel two years ago. He was arrested last month, but prior to that was followed regularly and detained periodically for administrative harassment by the KGB, the sources said.

They said when his father, brother and friends arrived at Kiev district court at the scheduled time of the trial, they were told it had been postponed. In fact, they said, the trial was conducted in a clothing factory to which admittance was restricted by special pass.

The relatives also did not know the details of the charges against Feldman.

Earlier this week, the sources added, 25 Jews in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Novosibirsk staged a two-day hunger strike in solidarity with Feldman.

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Eban to Kissinger: 'No peace commitment before Israel vote'

LOD AIRPORT. — Foreign Minister Abba Eban said on Friday he had explained to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that Israel could make no "peace" commitments before the elections, and that the U.S. understood this.

Mr. Eban, speaking to reporters on his return from a 10-day political and fund-raising visit to the U.S., said the Americans had given a number of reasons why there were advantages to a mid-December start on negotiations. He felt himself obliged to place these before the Cabinet for decision.

The Government had so far not discussed the problems connected with the peace negotiations, Mr. Eban added.

Mr. Eban said there was a problem of timing, but the U.S. preferred making a symbolic beginning, in order to create a positive atmosphere. He himself was against any long-term political deadlock. "If it weren't for the elections we would see no reason to delay the negotiations."

Mr. Eban said the war and its aftermath had brought about vigorous cooperation between Israel and the U.S. The task now was to bring about maximum U.S. under-

Sisco tipped for undersecretary

By DANIEL GOTTLIEB
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco was promoted to Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs by President Nixon, the "Los Angeles Times" reported yesterday.

Sisco's promotion is to be a part of a shake-up in the top command at the State Department which will bring the ambassador to Lebanon, William Buftam, back to Washington to take over Sisco's job as head of the Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Bureau, the newspaper said.

Neither the White House nor State Department would comment on the report. But it is known that Sisco had been seeking the undersecretary post since the start of President Nixon's second term.

Buftam, a career foreign service officer, had no Middle East assignments prior to his appointment to Beirut by President Nixon in September 1970. Previously he was deputy U.S. representative at the United Nations and a deputy assistant secretary of state in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs.

The promotion of Sisco to the undersecretary position does not necessarily mean that he will be removed from involvement in Middle East crisis.

The "Los Angeles Times" said that the man Sisco will replace, William J. Porter, might be named the U.S. representative at the coming Arab-Israeli peace talks.

But diplomatic observers considered this assignment unlikely. It is felt that Dr. Kissinger wants to be involved personally in the initial negotiations and perhaps someone like Mr. Porter to watch over the talks once they solidify on the track.

Porter has had extensive negotiating experience as a former representative at the Vietnam peace talks. He served previously as ambassador to Korea and deputy ambassador to Vietnam.

Sisco has been the department's top Middle East man since the signing of President Nixon's terms. Although he was rumoured on way out when Kissinger took office, he has impressed the Secretary with his performance during the latest Middle East crisis, putting in as long or longer than Kissinger himself.

The Netherlands Embassy in Israel

unable to give personal replies to the countless Israeli citizens who, in the fullness of their hearts, have sent messages expressing gratitude and admiration for Holland's stance, and sympathy with plight, is compelled by circumstance to choose the way to offer sincere thanks to all writers of these messages, as well as to the kind donors of souvenirs and flowers. May this spirit remain after

"danger's troubled night depart
And the star of peace return."



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U.N. soldiers relax in the sunshine and drink beer along the Suez-Cairo Road.

By CHARLES WEISS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some idea of the professional rivalry between the two U.N. groups involved in peace-keeping efforts in the no-man's-land between the Israelis and Egyptian Second Army in northern Sinai can be gained from the sign on a latrine of the U.N. truce supervision organization, of UNTSO. It reads: UNTSO 1.3. UNTSO, any time they feel a need. UNEF, stationed between the Israelis and the Egyptians, throughout the west bank of the Suez Canal and on the Egyptian perimeter of the Second Army, does not have Israeli permission to set up observation posts in Sinai.

UNTSO, which operated along the Canal before the war, does have permission and maintains seven patrols in the field. Theoretically they are responsible for keeping peace along nearly 200 kms. of front. Each patrol consists of two

U.N. officers and an Israeli liaison.

UNTSO commander on the Israeli side Col. Ezer Lebedovitz admitted that UNEF and UNTSO do much the same thing. But the UNEF is armed. His men are not.

The Colonel is a tall, slender, professional soldier and by his description, a pacifist. He thinks the U.N. forces have a beneficial effect. "The proof is that both sides hate us," he said. He feels that the presence of observing eyes recording what is going on, apportioning blame, inhibits itchy trigger fingers.

His men go out on patrols last five days. They sleep in their Jeep Waggoners. They stick within the Israeli perimeter, and another seven teams of two based on the other side of the Canal move within the Egyptian lines.

Isn't it boring out in the desert for five days running? The Colonel smiled and said it's either boring or dangerous.

Complaint to U.N. on Syrian PoW murders

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — Israel on Friday filed a formal complaint with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on the murder and mutilation of Israeli prisoners of war captured by Syria in the October fighting.

Families of missing men protest Dayan

The document, submitted by U.N. Ambassador Yosef Tekaoh, was a copy of the complaint filed almost two weeks ago with the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva.

It said photographs of the bodies of Israeli POWs attached to the original complaint have not been attached to the letter to Dr. Waldheim because of their "abhorrent nature."

After Syrian troops were driven back after their initial penetration of the Golan Heights area in the fighting that started October 6, "Israel defence troops discovered proof that 28 Israeli soldiers had been murdered in cold blood after their capture by the Syrian Army," the complaint stated.

The bodies of 11 Israeli soldiers were found at a crossroads in Houshmyah, the complaint said. Seven more were found in Houshmyah village, three at Tel Faris and "at least seven Israeli POWs were murdered by the Syrians at the Israel Defence Forces strong-point on Mount Hermon."

"In the light of the condition in which the bodies were found, it is clear that the Israeli soldiers were murdered systematically and in cold blood after they had been taken prisoner; their hands were bound, and in certain cases their legs also."

"The circumstances prove that these were acts of deliberate mass murder of Israeli prisoners of war who had fallen into Syrian hands," it said.

"These barbaric and inhuman crimes of Syria's military forces constitute grave violations of the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war," the Israeli document said.

Israel cautioned about seeking heavy U.S. aid

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii, said in an Israel television broadcast on Friday night that the United States should be "very hard" to get the full worth of military aid from the Administration has asked it to arouse anti-Semitism.

Senator, a Democrat and member of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee, said: "In our view, there exists a layer of anti-Semitism in the U.S. ... If the U.S. begins to apply its aid to Israel, it might produce a reaction."

He added that the energy crisis, at least partially by the East war, might enable who are not friends of the situation might see the introduction of a "Semitic overtones."

Senator parried the question: "The survival of Israel part of the U.S. national interest?" He said: "We have an interest in a 'Middle East.'"

He said the American taxpayer have to bear the brunt of the military aid, if approved in full. Funds requested were in addition to the regular budget and not be raised by cutting other programs. But President Nixon's spokesman, reducing expenditure, he added, "so that we might cut down on other activities."

46 volunteers from S. Africa

LOD AIRPORT. — The first group of volunteers from South Africa — 46 young men and women — arrived here on Friday morning. Another 80 are expected this week.

The volunteers, mostly members of youth groups, have all contracted through the South African Zionist Federation to work for three months on kibbutzim and moshavim. They will get two hours of Hebrew instruction a day.

Some 2,000 overseas volunteers aged 18-25 have come to Israel since the outbreak of the recent war. Of these, 1,000 are from the U.S., 400 from Britain, 250 from South America, 200 from France, and the rest from Italy, Belgium and elsewhere.



This reserves unit celebrated the wedding of one of its members with his wedding cake last week. The groom himself was absent, having obtained leave to wed, but he sent the cake on to the front. (IPFA)

Prisoner tells of torture in Egyptian captivity

By YAACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Sergeant Kenneth Handler, one of the POWs released by the Egyptians last week, said here on Friday that the prisoners had been "sadistically beaten" during their first week in captivity.

Handler, 21, had both his legs in bandages, and his nose was broken — the result of Egyptian beatings. He was taken prisoner on October 21, after his tank was hit by a missile.

He said the month in Egyptian hands had been "both physically and mentally difficult."

The jailers beat the prisoners "with the full knowledge of their officer." He could think of no reason for the beatings, "except pure sadism."

During the second week, the torture became more systematic — interrogations had started. His hands had been tied behind his back for days, and "they are still numb," he said.

The POWs had been held in solitary confinement, in small cells, with nothing to do all day.

"I watched the sun and the shadows moving across the cell, and tried to keep busy counting the insects crawling up my legs, or playing with grains of rice from the meals."

The food was "small portions of 'bad pitta' and beans," pushed into his cell under the door.

One day, his cell door was opened, and gas was pumped in filling the small cell and making him cough.

"I thought it was the end, that they were poisoning me," he said. But the gas turned out to be disinfectant, sprayed without any warning or consideration.

He also believed the shaving of many times that there is no count.

their heads had been intended to humiliate and depress them, rather than serve any sanitary purpose. All his personal possessions, including his watch and spectacles, had been taken away and never returned.

The treatment improved only a couple of days before the release, which came as a complete surprise to Handler.

The prisoners were taken on a tour of Cairo and the pyramids. Handler said the pyramids were "smaller than I expected, but the Sphinx is very interesting." They were accompanied on the tour by a Hebrew-speaking officer.

Despite everything, Handler said, he "had no hard feelings for the Egyptians," believing that they had been incited by their own propaganda.

He was somewhat worried about having been born British — he has been in Israel seven years in case the Egyptians carried out their threat to exclude "mercenaries" from the Geneva Convention.

Sergeant Handler was reunited with his parents in Haifa on Friday night. They had gone to England for a visit three months ago, and returned on the Nile. They did not know their son had been taken prisoner because his brother had decided not to tell them. Their first question was, "Why didn't you write?"

KIBBUTZ PARTY FOR RETURNED PRISONER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MIZRA. — This kibbutz held a party on Friday night for Yitzhak Peir, the pilot and former kibbutz member who was returned by the Egyptians after nearly four years' imprisonment. The party was attended by three of his prisoner colleagues: Rami Harpaz, Dan Avidan and Amos Zamir.

The four displayed the work they had done during their long imprisonment — knitting, glass work and painting. They said that thanks to these occupations they had been "able to remain human."

Soprano Jennie Tourel dies after long illness

By YOHANAN BOEHM
Jerusalem Post Music Critic

The world-famous mezzo soprano Jennie Tourel died Friday night in a New York hospital after a prolonged illness. Her name was famous not only for the perfect phrasing and beautiful musical interpretation she gave to every piece of music of wide-ranging styles, but also for the untiring activities in the service of teaching the young generation the art of singing.

Miss Tourel came to Israel so many times that there is no count.

She first participated in 1961 in the Summer Courses at the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem, being appointed shortly afterwards as guest professor and head of the Vocal Department at the Academy. In more recent years she came here two and three times during the year to supervise studies and advise students and teachers alike.

Her last public appearance here was at the Israel Festival this year, where she sang the solo part in Leonard Bernstein's "Jeremiah" Symphony, a role she created at the premiere in Pittsburgh in 1944. One of her most cherished dreams was to settle in Jerusalem, but her master classes at New York's Juilliard School of Music and many summer courses kept her continuously on the road.

One of her best kept secrets was her age — it might have been anything round the middle of the sixties, but right up to the end, her technical and musical mastery of the craft retained her the reputation as being one of the very few great singers of our time.

Her career took her to every corner of the globe and to every genre of music in the world. Only a few weeks ago she still performed publicly in Chicago despite her illness.



JENNIE TOUREL

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Her career took her to every corner of the globe and to every genre of music in the world. Only a few weeks ago she still performed publicly in Chicago despite her illness.

Irene Pappas in Israel for 'Moses' series

HAIFA. — Greek actress Irene Pappas arrived here in the m.s. Nili on Friday to join the cast of the "Life of Moses" TV serial, now being filmed in Israel. She will play Moses' wife Zipporah, opposite Kurt Lancaster in the title role.

The tall 44-year-old actress, asked how she felt about coming to Israel during the present emergency, said she was "frightened," but she had nevertheless decided to fulfill her commitment. She is to stay here for six weeks.

The Nili brought 222 passengers, including 11 new immigrants. The ship also brought 60 new trucks, purchased by the Transport Ministry in Europe for easy-term sale here to ease the transportation shortage.

Saudi F.M. threatens 80 per cent oil cut

COPENHAGEN (AP). — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani Friday warned the Western world that Arab oil production could be cut back by up to 80 per cent if need be.

Yamani made the remark following a one-hour talk with Danish Foreign Minister Knud Andersen, who presided over the secret oil emergency discussions by the foreign ministers of the nine European Common Market countries here last Tuesday.

Yamani Thursday night said on Danish television that if European or Japanese counter-measures against the Arab oil embargo would be a gamble with the economy of the Western world which he said had not yet felt the full power of the Arab oil weapon.

"That was not a threat. It was a warning," he told newsmen Friday. In his Thursday television interview, Yamani also threatened to blow up his own oil fields in case

of U.S. military intervention to crush the Arab oil boycott.

The Saudi minister, who flew here earlier this week on a private visit, had requested the meeting with Andersen. Both appeared determined not to give out the slightest indication of what was said about oil during their talk.

Yamani merely said it had been a "helpful and friendly exchange" of information and points of view. He said he had listened to a retrospective clarification by Andersen of Denmark's Middle East policies up to and after the October war.

Andersen described the discussion as "very open" and "very useful" and said he was grateful that Yamani had given him the opportunity for this exchange of views.

The Danish Foreign Minister then cut the encounter with newsmen short and hurriedly helped his guest escape further questions and personally escorted him to a waiting automobile.

Japan shift Italy's petrol in policy most costly disturbs U.S. in world

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Japan's announced plan to "reconsider" its relations with Israel under pressure from Arab oil producers makes it more difficult to find a peaceful solution in the Middle East, the State Department said on Friday.

"While we do have considerable sympathy for the difficulties facing Japan, we regret that the Japanese Government has found it necessary to make a statement of this nature, which will make more difficult the settlement based on Security Council Resolution 242, an objective which both the U.S. and Japan share," said department spokesman George Vent.

The Tokyo Government Thursday urged Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, and said it might have to review its relations with Israel "on the basis of future developments."

Japan continued to display signs of a pro-Arab shift over the weekend. Tokyo's ambassador to Egypt told the Cairo weekly "Rose al Youssef" that the world has started to look at Egypt in a different way "in the aftermath of war."

Ambassador Shetimo Wada said that following the October war, "our views on you (Egypt) have changed. Egyptian diplomacy has succeeded in isolating Israel and pressuring the U.S. The world has now started to look at Egypt in a different way."

Wada said Japan, which imports 80 per cent of its oil from the Middle East, was worse hit by the Arab oil cutback than either the U.S. or Europe.

He said while other nations may worry about a cold winter, "we are worried about our industries. We may be able to bear the cold, but we will not be able to bear starvation."

Presidents' conference protests

WASHINGTON (INA). — A delegation representing the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations met for a half-hour on Friday with Japanese Ambassador Takeshi Yasuyukawa to strongly protest the Japanese announcement.

Jacob Stein, conference chairman, told the Ambassador that "surrender to Arab blackmail would gravely injure not only Israel but the U.S." He reminded Yasuyukawa that Japan's economic growth and development during the post-war period was due in large measure to the friendship of the American Government and its action in strengthening the Japanese economy.

The Japanese Embassy in Washington later issued a statement saying that the Tokyo Government's policy on the Middle East "would not be influenced by pressure from American Jewry."

The Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, led by Mr. Stein, is due in Israel tomorrow for a four-day visit. They will meet with President Katsh, Prime Minister Meir, Finance Minister Sapir, Defence Minister Dayan, Tourism Minister Kol and Jerusalem Mayor Kollek.

ROME. — Italy raised its petrol prices on Friday for the second time in two months to reach a world record high in price — 200 lire per litre (33 U.S. cents).

The government also banned holiday and Sunday driving, lowered speed limits on highways and increased heating oil prices by 55 per cent and cut back deliveries by 20 per cent.

Italians will not only pay more to get less but they will find it more difficult to spend money in the first place. Movie theatres were ordered to close earlier. All bars and restaurants must be shut by midnight under the measures which go into effect on December 1.

Shops — from department chains to the corner grocer — were also asked to close at 7 p.m., one hour earlier than normal. Nor will Italian moviegoers be able to turn to their television for entertainment — all TV programming was banned after 10.45 p.m.

The government also ordered gasoline stations to close on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, asked cities to cut street lighting by 40 per cent and instructed government personnel not to work after dark.

The energy situation appears quite difficult in France. French Cabinet Minister Jean Charbonnel said on Thursday there is no fuel crisis in the country and Frenchmen will not have to suffer restrictions like other Europeans.

"Not only will individuals not have to suffer, but even road races will be held as scheduled," Mr. Charbonnel, Minister of Industrial and Commercial Development, said.

However, Charbonnel said he had asked a commission to look into what fuel savings would result from a reduction of highway speed limits. Dutch Prime Minister Joop den Uyl said in an interview published on Friday that he is not satisfied with Western Europe's support for Holland's efforts to beat the Arab oil boycott.

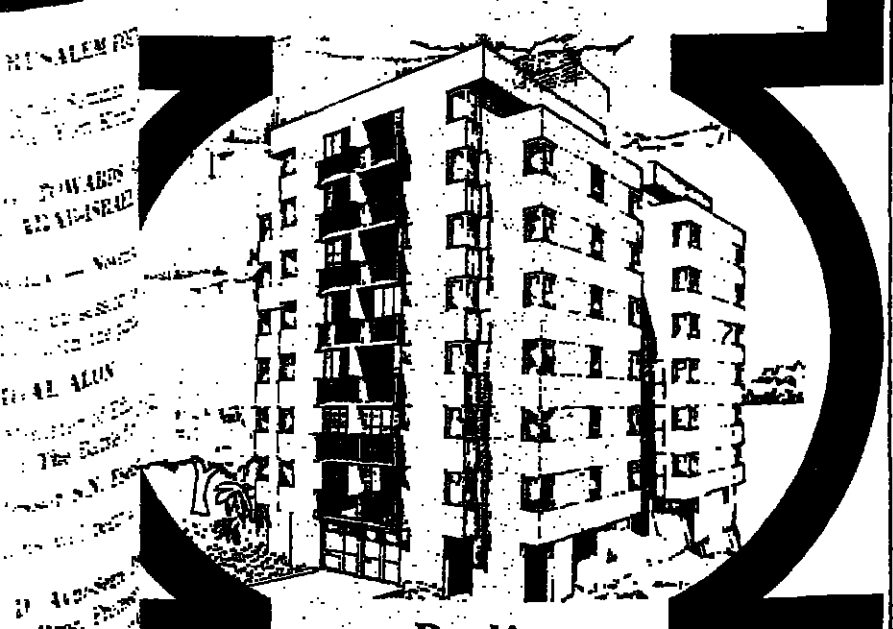
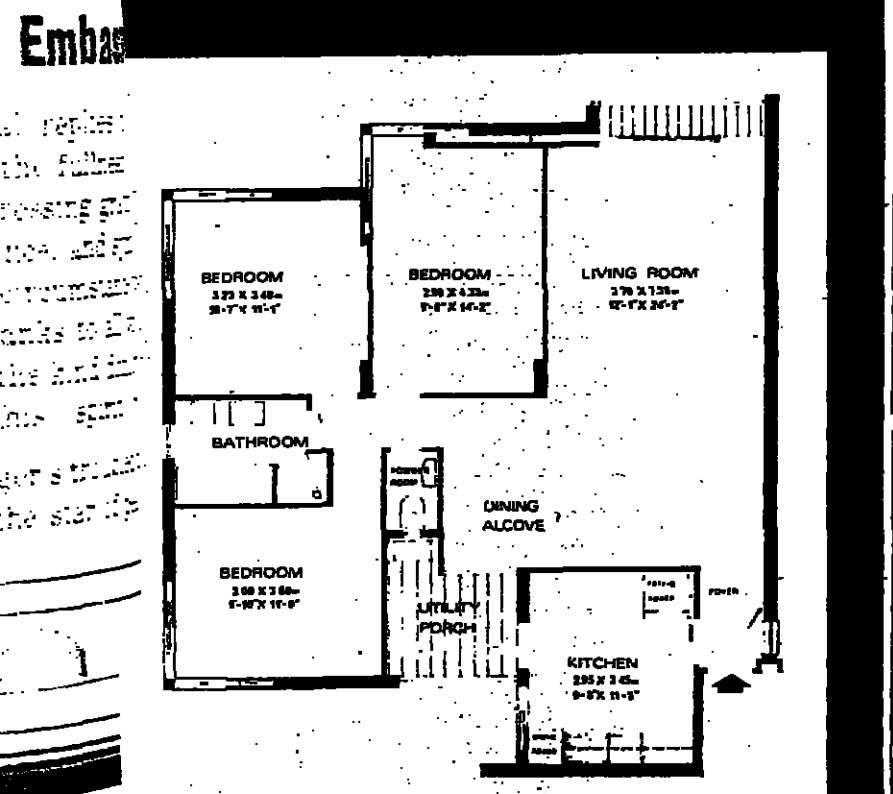
He told the newspaper "Le Monde" the reduction of Arab oil production will hurt all Western countries badly and if continued, may increase unemployment.

In London the British Government on Friday blamed international oil companies, rather than the Arab States, for its fuel shortages reaching dangerous levels.

Government sources accused the oil companies of diverting some fuel supplies that should have come to Britain. Oil firms denied they were discriminating against British interests.

The shortages came as a surprise in government circles, where a continued flow of oil has been confidently expected since the war. But, government sources say, Britain is not getting its fair share of non-Arab oil from places like Nigeria and Iran.

It is this oil, government sources charge, which is being diverted by the international companies to countries that no longer get Arab oil. As a result, Britain's oil reserves, which stood at a danger level of 70 days supply only 10 days ago, are now down to 65 days, these sources say. Dwindling reserves could force rationing. (AP, UPI)



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MENACHEM BEGIN:

Between Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur Why Didn't You Mobilize the Reserves?

On November 13, the Knesset held a debate on a statement by Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir on the political situation. The first speaker in the debate was Mr. Menachem Begin, M.K.

The full text of his speech, in which he called for the resignation of the Prime Minister (and therefore automatically of the entire Cabinet) follows:



Mr. Speaker, Members of the Knesset,

Lieutenant General David Elazar, the Chief of Staff of our Armed Forces, said two days ago: "If the reserves had been called up 24 or 48 hours earlier, there can be no doubt that the war would have run differently and we would have suffered fewer casualties. The decision not to call the reserves was taken at the highest political-military level, on the basis of the assessment that, in spite of all the signs of mass concentrations of Egyptian and Syrian troops, there would be no war at this stage."

That is what the Chief of Staff said in public. It is a statement simple in its horror, terrible in its simplicity.

Mrs. Prime Minister, until now you and your colleagues have said to live with a lie. You were prepared to confess each other's sins and put yourself on the shoulder, pretending that the question which you had to decide between the New Year and Yom Kippur was whether to shoot first.

When you were in London, you revealed that the Chief of Staff had asked you to understand the difference between a situation in which our enemies would be the first to start, and one in which we would carry out what is called a pre-emptive blow; and from what he said, one could understand that that was what he proposed: a pre-emptive strike.

I do not quite understand, Mrs. Prime Minister, why you told this to the whole world in London. That was a deep state secret. No one in Israel had heard until yesterday that the Chief of Staff had made such a proposal to you. Why have you all become so talkative these days? There is no limit to bar to what you will say. But the people of Israel had to hear of this deep state secret from London.

You did not accept the Chief of Staff's advice, and since then you glory in your wisdom: Look, we did not start the war! As if that had been the question. Who in this country proposed to you to start a war? Did we, on Yom Kippur at noon, have land forces, armour and infantry on the two fronts, in the North and in the South, with which we could have undertaken a pre-emptive strike against the enemy? No one knows better than you that we had no such forces. We had units in the line, all consisting of heroes, of the best soldiers any people has ever had; but they were thinly spread. To try and order them into a preventive attack would have been suicide.

That left only the Airforce to strike the so-called pre-emptive blow. But it is very doubtful whether, in the situation as it had developed, the Airforce could in the very last moment have prevented an attack by the enormous enemy concentrations with their latest equipment, their ground-to-air missiles and anti-tank missiles, four thousand serviceable tanks, and armoured and motorized divisions; it is doubtful whether it would have been possible to prevent this attack that had been planned and coordinated for a Zero Hour that proved to be two o'clock in the afternoon of Yom Kippur, against our units as they stood on the Golan Heights and on the bank of the Suez Canal.

That is not the question. The question you are being asked in every home in Israel, and which will continue to be asked as long as anyone of this generation is alive, is why you did not call up the reserves and bring the equipment up to the lines between New Year and Yom Kippur. What kept you from taking this simple, elementary step? Who prevented you from doing that? To start a war is something most serious. One must think a thousand times whether to do such a thing, and on Yom Kippur at noon that was an impossible task. The elementary precautions against enemy concentrations that grew before your eyes, on the strength of information which you received every day from New Year to Yom Kippur — why did you not take those precautions?

Let us imagine, Mr. Speaker — and I speak of this subject with a heart that cannot be expressed in human language, and that should be shared first of all by those who sit at this table, for the decision was theirs — let us imagine that we had called up the reserves at least on the Wednesday before Yom Kippur and that we had brought the equipment up to the lines: Five hundred tanks to the Golan Heights, seven hundred to near the Suez Canal. That would still have left us hundreds of excellent serviceable tanks as a strategic reserve. Those twelve hundred tanks would have been taken to the North and the South on tank transporters — for there would have been time for that in those three-four days — without wear and tear, and would have been ready with their wonderful trained teams, ready for firing, for moving, for outflanking or breaking up the enemy, for victory.

Then there would have been two possibilities. Either war would not have broken out at all. Obviously, Soviet Intelligence, with their satellites that pass over our heads day and night, would — fortunately — have discovered our preparations, our troop concentrations in defence of our people and our country, and Damascus and Cairo would have received instructions from Moscow: do not attack, the Jews are ready — and are waiting for you.

Pray Heaven that would have been the case. Every postponed war means non-war, no shedding of blood. And a war that is postponed may be postponed for a long time.

The other possibility is that they would have attacked all the same, but the Egyptians would not have crossed the Canal, certainly not with 70,000 men, 900 tanks and hundreds of cannon, not in the South and not in the North. The Israel Defence Force would have kept what it had promised: we will be ready if they try to cross, they will not pass; if they do, they will be destroyed. In the North, we would not have retreated more than half the width of the Golan Heights and exposed all our valley settlements to terrible danger. We still remember only too well that Sunday night, when we received true, not misleading, reports of what was going on in the Golan Heights. We would have broken the Syrian offensive, just as we would have defeated the Egyptian aggressors at the very beginning of their aggression, for we had the strength. But where were those forces when our mortal enemies went out to attack us at noon on Yom Kippur in an attempt to destroy us? Where were those 1,200 tanks? Where were the guns? Where were the tank-ists? Where were the gunners? The tanks and guns were in parks and the men were still at home.

What I am trying to show, Mr. Speaker and Members of the Knesset, friends and rivals alike, does not come out of anyone's imagination. Those are the facts. The proof is that we concentrated approximately those numbers of equipment in due course, on the third, fourth and fifth day of the battle, on both fronts, and then we overcame, in spite of all the terrible mistakes in the mobilization the equipment, the wear and tear, the speed, the haste, the lack of equipment and the mix-up of units. In spite of all that went wrong, the Israeli Army — and it can be proud of it — overcame, crushed the enemy, surrounded his armies, outflanked him left and right and beat him soundly. Indeed,

why did you not call up the reserves? Why did you not move the equipment up? How do you try to live with the lie that the question was whether to start shooting? Why do you not say that the question was whether to mobilize in time, as we could have done; we have erred, we have done wrong, we have sinned, and because of our decision not to call up the reserves, the Israel Defence Force was, in the first 48 hours of the fighting, in a state of quantitative and qualitative inferiority at the front.

The entire philosophy of the few against the many, in the military sphere, consists of concentrating the striking force for a blow at the right, decisive place. This time it happened the other way round. Our enemy concentrated the two striking forces, with armour, with artillery, with missiles and all the other tools of destruction. Mighty striking forces; and against them, few soldiers with equipment out of all numerical proportion to that brought into action by the enemy. That was why our heroes were forced to — how do we all put it? — stop the enemy with their bodies. Fortunately the people that has such sons; but I cannot say that it is a fortunate people that has such a government. How could you be so thoughtless? There were two Cabinet meetings between New Year and Yom Kippur. The second took place on the Wednesday before Yom Kippur. I know from a perfectly reliable source that the Prime Minister did not even hint to the Cabinet that there was such a problem, so that they could consider whether to mobilize or not. On the Wednesday of that fateful week! But the Chief of Staff tells us that the decision not to mobilize was taken at the highest political-military level. Who are that level? Whom is it composed of?

The next day, on Thursday, there was a meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. The Prime Minister always says that one must not tell what happens at a session of that Committee. But we may tell what did not happen there. The Prime Minister, who took part in the meeting after returning from Strasbourg and Vienna, did not give even the slightest hint of such a problem. Day after day the Cabinet gets reports from Military Intelligence about steadily growing concentrations of enemy troops on both fronts. But mobilize — no, I shall not repeat the question who are the highest political-military level. That is your problem, Gentlemen of the Cabinet: You, who did not know anything, you, who were not asked to decide about the most fateful, decisive issue in our lives, you must make up your minds what to do with yourselves. If you are satisfied with the position of top government department directors, that is your business. We shall not go into that. For us, there is a Legislative and a Government, and by law, the Government is collectively responsible for its activities, that is to say, for what it decides to do and for what it fails to decide to do, to this House. The entire Government. There is no other responsible body. And in this House you must answer the question: Why did you not call up the reserves? Why did you not bring the equipment up to the lines?

A Government that fails in a decisive, fateful matter for the life of the nation, and particularly a nation like ours that is surrounded by enemies seeking to annihilate it, such a Government cannot retain the confidence of the nation, even if the Prime Minister seeks refuge at the altar of what she calls "full authority." What moral authority do you still have after this failure? How can you even think of leading the nation, towards decisions that may well decide its fate? Mrs. Prime Minister, with all due respect, I would advise you to go to the President, and offer him your resignation, and consequently the resignation of the whole Cabinet. That is what you owe to the people, if you want to tell them the truth. The Chief of Staff has confirmed the truth, as we knew it and as we told the nation after our army overcame its enemies; not before, for understandable reasons.

For weeks we have been saying that this is the reason for the tragedy of the first 48 hours of the battle. Truth has the strength to clear the air — and vice versa.

And if you know the truth, then draw the consequences, for they are part of the truth. I appeal to the Government to present its resignation to the President, either by way of Mrs. Meir's resignation or by way of a resolution to that effect lawfully adopted in a Cabinet meeting, and by informing the President of that resolution.

But there is still another reason for this appeal of ours. Someone has decided that in the first week of December there is to be a conference in Geneva, a so-called peace conference. Who has decided on that? The Government? The Knesset? We have not heard of it. But, as is the fashion these days, somebody has decided for us — about the conference, about who is to take part, and even about the date. The conference is being called a peace conference. So was the Munich Conference called a peace conference, and there was a people that welcomed Neville Chamberlain with flowers and applause when he came back from Godesberg. Someone has decided on our behalf to convene in Geneva, in the first ten days of December, a conference that for us is being called a peace conference. In anticipation of that conference, one of its sponsors, perhaps its chief convenor, the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Henry Kissinger, has said this: "The success of the negotiations depends on an Israeli withdrawal from the positions it has occupied in the Yom Kippur War and in the Six Day War." Plain and simple for all to understand. If there are negotiations under the auspices of the United States and the Soviet Union and so forth, the Secretary of State of our greatest friend, the U.S.A., states that our great success will be dependent, not only on our withdrawing from the positions of October 22 or October 24, but also on our withdrawing from the positions he calls "occupied" between June 5 and 11, 1967. Without that withdrawal, he says, the negotiations cannot succeed.

And then he says that after the success of the negotiations, which as we have seen depends on such a withdrawal by Israel, there will be a very serious problem of Israel's security.

Members of the Knesset, if anyone wants to give our people political LSD, let him remember that the weakening may be very bitter. We, the elected representatives of the nation, without distinction of political faction, out of concern for our people and its future, should listen with open ears and look with open eyes at what Henry Kissinger says in the name of the United States of America, today, not yesterday: that the success of the negotiations depends on our nearly total withdrawal. The "total" must be said; the "nearly" should not be forgotten. That is it. And if we do carry out that withdrawal, then there will be a very serious problem of our security. In other words, he admits that by that withdrawal Israel's security will be severely endangered. Otherwise, there would be no serious problem. No wonder. He knows that if we had performed that withdrawal the way he demands it for the Geneva Conference, all our cities and settlements, with the possible exception of Haifa, would be within the range of the enemy's fire on three fronts. And not only within the range of his cannon, but also within the range of the Katyushas, whose owners have announced

explicitly that they are bound by no cease-fire, including the last, stabilized one at Km. 101.

Is there any nation in the world that is being asked to waive its national security in such a way? Has anyone, however strong he may be, the right to demand this of our people, with its experience? But then Dr. Kissinger goes on: Admittedly, there will be a very serious problem of Israel's security, Israel will to all intents give up its security, but we have a remedy: we will give her guarantees. Guarantee! Mr. Kissinger is not only a statesman, but also a historian and a writer, and he should remember: In 1924, the famous Locarno treaty was signed; it was a guarantee by the greatest empire of those days for, among other things, the maintenance of a demilitarized zone in the Rhineland. In 1934 the French were told that if they wanted to prevent the German army from marching into the Rhineland they must fight for themselves. Do you recognize the tune, Mrs. Prime Minister? "Fight for yourselves." By 1938, the Sudeten district was taken away from Czechoslovakia. The guarantee? ... In 1939 — we know what happened to Czechoslovakia and to the Czech people.

Mr. Speaker, in the British Parliament there was a very characteristic incident a week ago. Sir Alec Douglas Home, the man who is now Foreign Secretary of Britain and who accompanied Neville Chamberlain to Godesberg, said in view of the embargo which he imposed on equipment for Israel in the very days when we were fighting for our lives, that if Israel was really in danger, he would immediately repeal the embargo and come to Israel's defence. Labour M.P. Paget interrupted him and said: That is just what you promised Czechoslovakia at Munich. To which Sir Alec Douglas Home replied: "But now it is meant."

In the early fifties, a guarantee was given in the form of a declaration by the Three Powers. To what test was it put until the Suez Campaign? In 1957 a guarantee was given. President Eisenhower, on behalf of the greatest nation in the world, promised: If your passage from Elat or to Elat is blocked, you are entitled to recourse to paragraph 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. You are telling us, Mrs. Prime Minister, that after our withdrawal you were given an explicit American promise that the Egyptian army would not return to Gaza. It returned within 24 hours. You ran to Mr. Dulles and said to him: But you promised! Why do you allow the Egyptian army to stay in Gaza? And what did he answer? "So I promised. So what! Are you going to make another war?"

After all this we can only say: Give up our security for guarantees? There is no guarantee that can guarantee a guarantee.

We will remember that. But you, Gentlemen of the Cabinet, you must be careful, for you stand committed to withdrawal by your own decision. And then you say: But what about security? To which Henry Kissinger replies: We shall see to your security and give you a guarantee, and you will be a protected state.

That is the meaning of the conference which has been decided on for us. Therefore, from the viewpoint of the supreme national interest, Mrs. Prime Minister and Members of the Cabinet, tender your resignation. You have no mandate to assume commitments on behalf of this people that affect the Land of Israel and the security of the nation; and those two are identical. You have no mandate whatsoever. Even the Minister of Defence has admitted it in public. Indeed, your mandate has run out.

In fact, it ran out, even according to the law, on October 30. Why? The law says: "Upon a new Knesset being elected, the Government is deemed to have resigned on the day of the election." If the elections had taken place on October 30, you would have been deemed in law to have resigned on that day. They were postponed. Why? Only because of the war. But this people elected the Knesset four years ago. Those four years are over. The term of this Knesset was extended only because of what is called "force majeure." After the four years are over, you no longer have a mandate. And since you have no mandate on behalf of the people for the Knesset, you have no mandate on behalf of the Knesset whose term has run out. And that you should make evident, literally, by the honourable political act of going to the President.

Then it will be obvious to the whole world that you are merely an interim government. You will not have to explain it: A government, as the common legal formula goes, in statu demissionis. Then you will tell all those who have chosen the date for you: We cannot undertake any serious commitment on behalf of the people for the future of the country and the people. Therefore, if cannot be on December 10; let it be in January. We will have to negotiate a peace treaty between us and our enemies. We have always been in favour of such negotiations, without any encumbrance on a commitment to implement Resolution 242 or commitment to partition the Land of Israel again through a withdrawal. For a peace treaty, one must be prepared to negotiate on an equal footing, each side with its proposals. But you cannot hold such negotiations in December, for you have no mandate.

On December 31 this year, the people will elect a new Knesset, and within a few weeks that Knesset will be functioning and a Cabinet will be formed in accordance with the verdict of the people. The government that will hold authority from the electorate and from the elected Knesset is the government that will conduct the negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, the Government has also shown considerable irresponsibility about the latest Kissinger-Sadat agreement. But you dismiss that. The Prime Minister has told us here she had consulted on that subject with the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee and also with the heads of the Opposition. With all due respect, I must correct you on this point. If you had not made it, I would not refer to it.

The Prime Minister, G. Meir: I said that about our demand to postpone the Knesset session, and you agreed.

Menachem Begin: Yes, I do not say that. About the postponement of the Knesset session, yes, I am sorry, if I have been wrong about this, I am prepared to correct myself.

All I want to say is because I read certain articles and listen to certain rumours, it is my duty to tell the public: To the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, you present your decisions after the event.

Moshe Carmel (Labour-Mapam Alignment): Not always. Menachem Begin: Pardon me, Mr. Carmel, I am speaking about the rule.

Haim Landau (Gahal): And even if you present them, you reject our advice. When you have consulted the Committee, you have never accepted our advice. But generally you have not consulted it. Not about the cease-fire and not about supplies for the Third Army. Post mortem.

Menachem Begin: As for my friend Dr. Rimon, M.K., and myself, Mrs. Prime Minister, we always enjoy talking

with you, but in all our conversations you have let us know things after the event, with the one and only exception of the Sadat-Kissinger agreement; and then we made our remarks, but you did not take them into consideration.

Why do I say that you were irresponsible in accepting that agreement? Really, why did you make all that noise about it? Agreed, you have made an agreement. What about Egypt getting from that agreement? The Third Army, which was encircled, besieged, doomed to surrender, is brought to life again. What do we get? A promise to release our prisoners in Syria, and let me say no more about that. And a promise by Egypt to relax the blockade they have imposed at Rafi-el-Mendeh. Relaxation. How did the Egyptians put it? We have proclaimed no blockade, we need not proclaim that it is lifted. An Egyptian destroyer and two other destroyers are there and do not allow a convoy of ships to pass to Haifa. They have proclaimed no blockade. Relaxation!

You thought that agreement should be signed. You knew that the Egyptians interpret the agreement in their own way and have not given up their interpretation. But you signed. Now they cry deadlock. And let us pray that our prisoners will be released. Today they have not arrived yet. Let us pray. And we have come to words, and more than that, with the Fiume. Irresponsibility.

Mr. Speaker, once upon a time, all through the years, there was a slogan in this country: We have no choice. What great strength did this give us. No choice but to be victorious. To stand. This is how we won. Today this Government has reversed the meaning of the slogan: no choice but to receive instructions, the date of the cease-fire, 333, this age with the implementation of 242. No choice. We said we would not agree to contingents from countries that making no diplomatic relations with us in the U.N. force — they are there; no choice. Do you not realize the danger of letting that slogan, with all the forces in a nation surrounded by enemies?

We say we do have a choice. First of all the people must be told the truth about what the enemy wants. This very day, a newspaper in the Arab country, that moderate Arab country, Jordan, has this headline: "Gaza is a Jewish colony." At the peace conference in Geneva, to return to the borders of 1967, that does not mean the end of the struggle. The struggle must end only when the Jewish entity is "erased." All our enemies continue to want our annihilation. That is the truth. That truth must be told to our people here in the country and to the large people all over the world and to all our friends in the free countries.

We have strength. In the United States, there is a Jewish community the size of which there has never been in the history of our people. They must be told what Henry Kissinger's words mean. And to him we must also address a few words from this room. You are a Jew. You are not the first to achieve high office in the country of your residence. Remember the past. There have been such Jews, who out of a complex of concern that they might be accused of acting for the benefit of their people because they were Jewish, did the contrary, as in Ahab's famous story: "Slavery within Liberty." Let Dr. Kissinger beware of this distortion of what he calls being objective.

Mordechai Ben-Porat (Labour-Mapam Alignment): Mr. Begin, would you really tell him to his face? Would you tell him?

Menachem Begin: Certainly. Not only would I tell him, I hope to meet him again and I will tell him.

And an enormous strength will stand behind us in the struggle for the future of our people. But our new policy must first of all be founded on belief in the justice of our cause. How can you say our cause is just while you use the term "occupied territories" to this day and while you have committed yourselves to withdraw from them? If they are occupied, as you yourselves say, you are asked: How long will they remain occupied? The justice of our cause: Israel, our homeland, our country. It will not be partitioned. And without it, there also is no security for us. The justice of our cause: we went into a defensive war to make sure that those territories which had served the enemy as bases for aggression would not become areas of aggression again. But you destroy the foundation of the great political campaign for our future, the justice of our cause. On that justice we will be able to build our own policy.

There is a deep-going partnership of interests between the free nations and a strong Israel, and that must be brought out very clearly. It is not at all inevitable that Communism will take over the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, and ultimately all the oil resources in this part of the world. We prevent it from taking over. We are a strong country, a country whose security is evident to all and the justice of whose cause is clear. We have a choice. We must conduct a new policy, and the people will also decide on a new leadership.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, we, the members of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, visited Shal and Egypt. We have seen things that are hard to believe if one does not see them with one's own eyes. A battlefield is a sad sight, with hundreds of tanks and guns, if one knows what has happened to the people who manned them, ours, the enemy's. A sad sight. We also saw our soldiers. We saw them and their famous commanders. We heard them. I tell you that this army is mighty in strength and spirit. It is not lost, but the truth must be told: There has never been a better army. The source of our faith is the justice of our cause. That is why we can say today, with full faith in our future, in overcoming our enemies, in confidence in Israel in the peace that will come: How goodly are thy soldiers, Jacob, thy defenders, Israel.

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ADVERTISEMENT

Algiers summit opening tomorrow won't be 'tame'

By JOHN ST. JOHN

Algiers, Nov. 22 (UPI) — The Arab summit, due to open in Algiers tomorrow, will provide a significant pointer to the negotiations with Israel. The first summit since the signing of the ceasefire in 1970, it is expected to be a landmark event. The summit will be held in a grand hotel, and the atmosphere is expected to be one of high tension. The Arab leaders are expected to discuss the future of the Arab world, the role of the United Nations, and the possibility of a new Arab league. The summit is expected to be a key event in the Arab world, and its outcome will have a major impact on the negotiations with Israel.

has given away too much, too fast and not shared his decision-making broadly enough. The Arabs hope that the summit will let them see a little more of his cards which he has kept pressed tightly against his chest. They are also anxious to know why he put so much trust in Dr. Henry Kissinger and what assurances the Americans have given him.

It seems that the Egyptian President is hoping for a breakthrough no matter how small, in the tough bargaining going on down at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road. A small Israeli withdrawal in the direction of the controversial October 22 ceasefire lines would be a useful trick to take to Algiers. The new note of Egyptian belligerence, orchestrated to the Kilometer 101 discussions, is probably also related to the Algiers summit.

MILITANT SYRIA

Syria, although hardening its attitude on an exchange of POWs and making pessimistic noises about the peace conference, will probably accept President Sadat's explanations and agree to his tactics. Damascus, rearmbed by the Russians, its coffers overflowing with oil-state money, is in a militant mood. But President Assad is sufficient a realist to know that, without the Egyptian alliance, he can achieve little in war or peace.

It seems unlikely that either Iraq or Libya will change its mind and turn up. Iraq, the incurable marionette of the Arab world, has discredited itself in many Arabs' eyes by neither cutting back its oil production nor embargoing America and Holland. It is the only Arab state to break ranks in the oil war.

Colonel Gaddafi of Libya has also slipped a notch or two. His posture and outspokenness are admired but in the post-October war atmosphere it is media, not words, that have the upper hand. As long as President Sadat has the upper hand, as long as

he has the close backing of King Faisal — the Cairo-Riyadh axis provides the driving power of the Arab alliance — he can afford to shrug his shoulders at the erratic colonel.

There is still some doubt about South Yemen's attendance. This small, Marxist country, though physically remote from the conflict, is not unimportant since it controls the Bab el-Mandeb straits which it helps the Egyptians blockade.

The Algerians, apart from energetically canvassing and now hosting the conference, will be playing a moderate, conciliatory role, in contrast to their militancy at the time of the 1967 war. President Boumedienne, an austere Moslem revolutionary with impeccable credentials, is one of the few Arab leaders who can cross the deepest divides between the feudal potentates and Ba'athist radicals, the Palestinian terrorists and the Hashemite monarchy, the Moslem traditionalists and Marxist revolutionaries.

He will need all his skill for the summit's thorniest problem: the Palestinians. The Palestinian Liberation Organization which sees itself as the representative body for all Palestinians has been working flat out to create a realistic and credible role for itself at Algiers which will itself be a launching pad for the peace conference.

Secret talks between representatives of the major terrorist groups, led by Yasser Arafat, and the Russians have just been concluded in Moscow. Informed observers here believe the Palestinian leadership is moving close to forming a government-in-exile and accepting the principle of a Palestinian state based on the West Bank and Gaza.

The Russians, President Sadat, King Faisal and President Boumedienne all support this policy and it is thought that if a provisional government is formed — possibly at or shortly after the Algiers summit — it might follow the Algerian model by appointing respected moderates as ministers and keeping the top leaders in the background. The left wing movements will formally dissociate themselves from the peace talks and the Palestinian state, while not actively opposing them or causing a rift in the leadership.

Whether a provisional government is formed or not, Arafat and the PLO will insist on "equal status" participation in the peace conference. They will also insist that the PLO, not King Hussein, represents the Palestinians. This clash of interests will probably bring the Algerians meeting closest to a flashpoint. Hussein has, without success, been trying to persuade the Palestinians to have him speak for them in the peace talks until the West Bank and Gaza have been returned to Jordan.

PLO VIEW

Egypt has shown itself willing to go along with the idea of the Palestinians coming in at the later stages of the peace conference, but King Faisal is believed to be leaning towards the PLO's own view of their independent role at the conference.

If there is to be a hero at Algiers it will be the unlikely figure of the 69-year-old monarch. In one of the strangest ironies of the October war, King Faisal has emerged as an immensely popular militant in the Arab world.

He is gripping — and brandishing — the oil weapon with enormous tenacity. American threats of "counter-measures" have only made the King more determined. Kissinger got more than he expected from Sadat but far less than he had hoped from Faisal. The Saudi monarch is now reliably reported to be considering establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.



Father of the Soviet H-bomb, Andrei Sakharov, and his wife Yelena in their Moscow apartment. (AP radiophoto)

Sakharov hits dissidents critical of Western pressure on Soviets

MOSCOW (UPI) — Nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov said on Friday that dissident historian Roy Medvedev has set himself against those in Russia who are fighting "for the right of man to live and think."

Sakharov's comment, in a statement made available to Western newsmen, was his first response to criticism Medvedev directed at him in a 6,500-word article earlier this month.

In the article, Medvedev said Sakharov and Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn were wrong in thinking that pressure from the West can help bring about democratic change in the U.S.S.R.

Medvedev argued that greater Western cooperation will, in the long run, "undoubtedly promote a broadening of democratic rights and freedom in our country."

Sakharov said he disagreed with "the general line" of Medvedev's article and with similar statements made by Medvedev's twin brother Zhores.

"The Medvedevs have set themselves against those who are waging a moral struggle for the right of man to live and think," Sakharov said.

Sakharov associated himself with a statement by dissident economist M.S. Agursky criticizing Medvedev. This statement also was made available to newsmen.

Agursky, a cybernetics specialist who has not been allowed to work since he applied to emigrate to Israel, said it was erroneous to think "Western friendship could somehow soften or alter the character of the Soviet system."

He said the period of greatest American friendship with the U.S.S.R. occurred before and during World War Two and had "absolutely no influence" on the Stalin dictatorship.

But Agursky said Western pressure had forced Stalin to call off temporarily his anti-religious terror in the 1930s, and had restrained the present Soviet leaders from taking stern measures against dissidents, including the Medvedevs.

(Mikhail Agursky sent a letter to The Post in July "In defence of Solzhenitsyn," in response to an

article by Mikhail Grobman, which alleged that Solzhenitsyn was an anti-Semite. Agursky, about 40 years old and active in the Jewish movement, has published works on cybernetics, and articles in leading American and English literary magazines.)

Agursky and Sakharov also challenged Medvedev's argument that the dissidents should not place primary emphasis on the fight for free emigration, but should help create conditions that will make it unnecessary for Russians to want to leave.

Agursky praised U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, who is leading a legislative fight to bar trade benefits for the U.S.S.R. unless it allows free emigration.

He said Jackson is "following the best traditions of the American people." But Senator J.W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, who opposes the legislation, is "the direct

heir of the slaveowners of the southern states."

Agursky criticized West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of accommodation with the U.S.S.R., saying it "is not based on the interest of peace, but on concessions to West German monopolies which are interested in selling to the East and pumping back raw materials." Sakharov's wife, Yelena, yesterday said a Soviet security police (KGB) interrogator had implied she might be put on trial. She told Reuter by telephone that she refused to answer all questions at a meeting on Friday with Colonel Svichikov of the KGB.

She had been asked where, when and in what circumstances she had met two young dissidents — Viktor Khaustov and Gabriel Superfin — who are widely expected to be tried soon on charges of distribution of the now defunct clandestine publication "Chronicle of Current Events."

Israel's most influential editor, Mohammed Heykal, said on Friday that in any new war of fighting in the Middle East, Israel must resort to atomic bombs, he said, as the Arab world has up a unified strategy to produce nuclear weapons.

Heykal, editor of the semi-official "Al-Ahram" newspaper, said the second time efforts to get the bomb from China in 1967 failed, he said. On the third occasion, in 1970, Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi tried to buy an atomic bomb, "but he learned that such bombs are not for sale," Heykal said. He did not disclose the name of the country from which Gaddafi tried to buy the bomb.

Heykal said his reason for discussing nuclear arms was recent information he received from a well-informed American visitor, who has good contacts with U.S. decision-making sources.

Heykal said the visitor told him discussion of fears that Israel might use atomic bombs came up during a luncheon in Washington on the sixth day of the October war. He said the luncheon was attended by a "minister" in President Nixon's administration. And a prominent member of the House Armed Services Committee.

According to the American visitor, Heykal said, "the Congressman told the minister: 'I am afraid people in Tel Aviv could lose their nerve and use one of the three atomic bombs they already have to throw back the Arab attack... I do not care what will happen to the Arabs, but I am apprehensive any atomic explosion now will put the world on the verge of a horrible crisis.'"

In Washington, spokesmen for the State and Defense Departments declined immediate comment on Heykal's report, but the State Department spokesman said official reaction would be forthcoming.

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The Arabs should allot between \$500m-\$700m to produce the weapons.

Heykal also disclosed that Egypt tried three times to obtain an atomic bomb, but failed.

The first time, efforts by the late President Gamal Abdel-Nasser were hindered by the huge expenses needed to produce the bomb, and the second time efforts to get the bomb from China in 1967 failed, he said. On the third occasion, in 1970, Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi tried to buy an atomic bomb, "but he learned that such bombs are not for sale," Heykal said. He did not disclose the name of the country from which Gaddafi tried to buy the bomb.

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American becomes Miss World



Marjorie Wallace of the U.S., centre, became Miss World in London on Friday night. From left, Miss South Africa, Shelley Latham, fifth; Miss Jamaica, Patricia Yuenn, third; Miss Philippines, Evangelina Pascual, second; Miss Israel, Haya Katzir, fourth. (AP radiophoto)

LONDON — Marjorie Wallace, a 19-year-old blonde model from the U.S. was crowned Miss World 1973, becoming the first American to win the title.

Miss Israel, Haya Katzir, 18, could only place fourth after being hot favourite in all pre-contest predictions.

Second was Evangelina Pascual, 18, an art student from the Philippines, and third was Miss Jamaica, Patricia Yuenn, 21, a former Jamaican junior tennis champion.

Another favourite for the title, Miss South Africa, a 22-year-old designer, placed fifth.

The brown-eyed Miss World listed her measurements as 35-24-35 (88-62-88 cms). The five-foot nine-inch girl from Indianapolis, like every other Miss World before her said: "I can't believe it."

The Middle East but no doubt he was worried by an undue growth in Arab power. One official later put forward the view privately held by many prominent Israelis: "We can live with Israeli arrogance. It is too far away to bother. But Arab arrogance, that is another matter."

"The war also upset the Middle East power balance. The Israelis formerly drew comfort from Israel's strength on the Arabs' western flank, from the warmth of ties with King Hussein and from the knowledge that at least King Faisal shared Iran's desire to keep the Russians out of the Gulf. All these assumptions have been shaken."

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Scheel ends U.K. talks

LONDON (UPI) — West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel ended two days of official talks with British leaders on Friday, and a Government spokesman said "there was a close degree of cooperation between them."

Scheel conferred with Prime Minister Edward Heath and with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home both on Thursday and Friday.

A two-hour meeting Friday morning dealt with European problems, a spokesman said.

The two ministers discussed prospects of closer cooperation and closer political alignment within the European Community. They also discussed suggestions for "crisis management" within the Community, to be developed by the nine members at the forthcoming summit meeting in Copenhagen.

The two ministers also discussed the Middle East and urged an early political settlement, the spokesman said.

They also discussed the future of the transatlantic relationship, and the declaration which Europe and the U.S. plan to design when President Nixon visits Europe in the new year.

The Soviet leader is carrying a mixed political package, offering aid, credits and arms in return for an Indian commitment to the Kremlin's scheme for a collective Asia security pact and naval "facilities," they said.

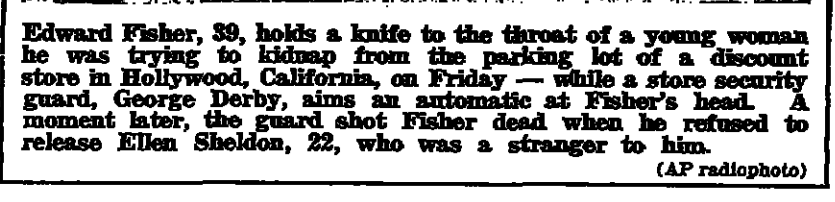
The four-day visit has been advertised by Soviet media as an event of immense importance. It comes shortly after U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to China, whose isolation is seen by the Chinese as a prime objective of Russia's current Asia policy.

POLLUTION — The U.N. Maritime Agency in London on Friday voted to set up an international watchdog committee under its auspices to deal with all aspects of marine pollution — the Marine Environment Protection Committee.

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Edward Fisher, 39, holds a knife to the throat of a young woman he was trying to kidnap from the parking lot of a discount store in Hollywood, California, on Friday — while a store security guard, George Derby, aims an automatic at Fisher's head. A moment later, the guard shot Fisher dead when he refused to release Ellen Sheldon, 22, who was a stranger to him. (AP radiophoto)

Argentina wave of terror leaves 5 dead in 24 hours

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Two bodyguards followed him. Some 15 young men, apparently members of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), the leading leftist guerrilla organization, opened fire on Swint and his bodyguards.

A terrorist described by witnesses as a tall young man boldly walked up later and delivered a coup de grace machinegun burst at Swint, while the group fled.

No guerrilla organization claimed responsibility for Swint's murder, but the precise way in which the attack was performed could hardly be the work of well-trained terrorists, police sources said.

The incident took place 24 hours after the slaying by alleged terrorists of an American executive of Ford Motor Company and two of his bodyguards. A third bodyguard was critically injured. John Albert Swint, 56, was general manager of Transax, a large transmission and axle plant owned by Ford's Argentine subsidiary.

Swint was ambushed at Cordoba, Argentina's second largest city, while he was driving from his home to work. A second car with two

Order bans ouster of 'Black Hebrews'

The Supreme Court last week issued a temporary injunction forbidding the expulsion of 44 "Black Hebrews" pending its consideration of their request for an order nisi calling on the Interior Minister to give cause for refusing to reply to their request for permanent resident status. Their original tourist visas have expired and the police are trying to have them deported.

The Black Hebrews are a sect of U.S. Negroes who claim the right to live in Israel as descendants of "the original Jews."

The appeal was submitted on their behalf by the advocate Yosef Bar-Menashe, of Tel Aviv. (Itim)

Japan's Minister of Finance dead at 66

TOKYO (UPI) — Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi, one of those involved in helping Japan solve its current fuel crisis, died of pneumonia on Friday, doctors said. He was 66.

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was among those at Aichi's hospital bedside.

Aichi, a career bureaucrat and financial expert, played a key role in bringing Tanaka to power when retired Prime Minister Eisaku Sato formed in July 1972. He was Foreign Minister in Sato's cabinet and took part in the U.S.-Japanese negotiations for the return of Okinawa and the Ryukyu islands in 1972.

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MIR KIMON, horn
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MORDECHAI RECHTMAN,
bassoon

TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium

SERIES No. 1,
Monday, 26.11.73

PROGRAMME:
PROKOFIEV,
Classical Symphony
MOZART,

Conductor: **PAUL PARAY**

Soloists: **ELIAHU THORNER,** oboe
RICHARD LESSER, clarinet
MIR KIMON, horn
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Rachel Hala of Israel (right) who came third in the women's 1,500-meter race at the Asian Games in the Philippines, congratulates gold medal winner Mikayo Inoue of Japan.

Israeli girl wins bronze in Asian track meet

MANILA (AP). — Israel's five-member delegation jubilantly cheered Friday after Rachel Hala placed third in the women's 1,500-meter final race for the Asian Amateur Athletic Association track and field championships. The medal was the second of the six-day games for the Israeli team. It came in the last event in which an Israeli was scheduled to compete on the final day. The Israelis had competed in six of the 39 events. The heavy security which the Philippine authorities had thrown around the Israeli team during the six days of the competition was briefly lifted to permit Miss Hala, a 23-year-old secretary from Beit Yitzhak, to meet with newsmen. Guards with walking talkie radios kept a careful eye during the interview. "We are not bothered by the security," Miss Hala said. "It is for our own good."

Football season under way six weeks behind schedule

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

THE AVIV. — The 1973/74 football season kicked off yesterday, weeks behind schedule because of the Yom Kippur war, and with a number of players still on active duty. The occasion was marked 21 goals in the National League, a return of the sunshine in many places. However, the crowds were far smaller than usual for the opening of the football season, and the agency situation also affected the game. Some players, still in the army, turned up for their games in uniform and changed into soccer kit at the ground. Saba Maccabi made a little bit of sports history by bringing National League football to Upper Saddle River for the first time, when they played their "home" match against Saba Hapoel at Kfar Blum. Golan Heights and Mount Hermon and many men in uniform among the capacity crowd of that packed the tiny kibbutz and for the occasion. They were rewarded with the highest score, as Kfar Saba, back from a 1-2 deficit to be victorious by 3-2. The winner was their centre-forward Fogel, who scored three fine goals, two of them from lovely crosses from Kfar Saba's captain, A. Hazumi and Gruber netted Hapoel Maccabi, who contributed to a thoroughly enjoyable game. Champions Ramat Gan Hakokhtei pointed their fans by only managing a 1-1 draw against newly-promoted Be'er Sheva, with the unfancied visitors actually going ahead after quarter of an hour through Sharabani. However, Jarbi tevelled four minutes later and from then on defences were on top in a mediocre game, watched by only 1,500 people.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Friday's Rates

COT RATES	per \$
London	2.3570/90
Paris	2.5440/70
Frankfurt	3.2020/50
Netherlands	4.4950/4.975
Switzerland	4.6000/4.6100
Italy	600.50/601.50
Spain	39.48/53
Japan	2.7375/2.7400
Average	280.30/50

Price: \$89 1/2/90%

EDWARD RATES

1 Mo.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.
2.3580/80	2.3580/80	2.3580/80
2.3580/80	2.3580/80	2.3580/80
2.3580/80	2.3580/80	2.3580/80

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Dollar reaches highest point in 10 months

LONDON (UPI). — The U.S. dollar on Friday reached heights it had not touched in 10 months. Gold fell slightly as the dollar gained everywhere. Its biggest gain was in London, where for one brief period the British pound became cheaper in dollar terms than at any time since January. The pound's price sank to \$2.3570 at that point. A slight recovery took it up to \$2.3580 by late afternoon. In Brussels the dollar's rate Friday was the best since mid-May. In Frankfurt it touched its highest point since June 7. In Paris it rose above its fixed parity price for the first time, a price reached Thursday for the first time since March. The dollar gained in every European money market — up to 2.753 guilders in Amsterdam, up to 19.45 schillings in Vienna, up in all three Scandinavian exchanges, up half a percentage point to 39.54 Belgian francs on the Brussels official market.

U.S. acetic acid plant for U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW (AP). — Two American firms on Friday signed a \$45m. chemical agreement with the Soviet Union to deliver an entire factory here, officials said. The agreement was concluded between the Lummus Co. of New Jersey and Monsanto of Missouri and Technomashimport, the Soviet agency responsible for importing process technology. The pact calls for the design and delivery of an acetic acid plant to be constructed in the Ukrainian town of Sverdlovsk. A spokesman for Lummus said it was the first U.S.-Soviet deal that involved a completely equipped production plant. He said previous deals were separate pieces of equipment only. The plant will produce 150,000 tons of acetic acid annually by 1978. The chemical is a major "building block" of the petrochemical industry.

Man acquitted of killing mother-in-law

NETANYA. — A Kfar Yehozkel man was acquitted in the Magistrates' Court here last week of negligence in the road-accident death of his mother-in-law more than three years ago. The accident occurred in March 1970 at the Avihai Junction on the coast road. The prosecution had charged that Shmuel Aloni, 48, had been trying to overtake a truck when his car overturned and was thus responsible for the death of his mother-in-law, Rachel Treiber, who had been travelling with him. Aloni's wife and daughter, also in the car, were hurt in the accident. Aloni denied the charge, and said his car was struck from behind by the truck while it stood stationary on the side of the road. The judge upheld Aloni's version that had the accident occurred while attempting to overtake, the car would have been struck in the side. The evidence showed it had in fact been struck from behind, he said. (Thin)

2nd hat-trick in four days
LONDON (AP). — Bob Latchford, bearded striker of Birmingham, scored his second hat-trick in four days yesterday as his team upset Leicester 3-0. The win sent Birmingham level on points with West Ham, but they hold joint top place in the English First Division soccer league. Top team Leeds kept its undefeated record with a 0-0 tie at Derby and is way ahead with 22 points out of 17 games. Four teams — Newcastle, Liverpool, Everton and Burnley — are bracketed together in second place. Burnley edged Stoke 1-0 and crept level with the other three, who all earned a point each. Division One results: Birmingham 3, Leicester 0; Burnley 1, Stoke 0; Sheffield U. 1, Derby 0; Leeds 0, Everton 1; Newcastle 1, Manchester U. 0; Norwich 0, Park Rangers 2; Liverpool 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Wolverhampton 3; West Ham 1, Arsenal 2.

Shipyards building 2 container ships
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Israel Shipyards here has started construction of two 9,000 ton container ships, the first merchant ships to be built there in 10 years. The ships are designed to carry 380 containers of 20 feet each, at a speed of 18 knots, and will have an automated engine room and single cabin comfort for their 24-man crews. The first of the two vessels is due to be completed in two years. Construction of the vessels is proceeding simultaneously with the building of missile boats in the yard. When it was first established, the yard built three small coasters, and has since built floating docks, tugs, dredgers and the missile boats for the Israel Navy.

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Music Review Jerusalem concerts continue on schedule

By YOHANAN BOEHM

MUSIC-making, uninterrupted during the hostilities, continues according to schedule, though concerts begin earlier because of restricted bus services. The third subscription concert of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra (November 18) opened with a Bach Cantata (No. 196 "Der Herr denkt an uns"), not a great work but a pleasant one, given in a fairly satisfying performance. The following "Metamorphoses on a Galliard" by Noam Sheriff we have heard already in a more concentrated and convincing performance (directed by the composer himself) proving again that conductor Avraham Kaplan has no interest in or talent for orchestral music. Nevertheless, he gave Kodaly's "Missa Brevis" a good rendering to which the soloists (Stella Richmond, Mira Zakai, Menasse Hadjes and Willy Haparnas) and the Aviv Philharmonic Choir contributed adequate singing. Kodaly's music is most attractive and full of atmosphere (though the "Hungarian component" mentioned in the programme booklet was not obvious to me).

AIR FARES UP 6% ON JAN. 1

MONTREAL (UPI). — The International Air Transport Association (Iata) on Friday announced a six per cent increase as of January 1 in all passenger fares and cargo charges worldwide because of the rise in fuel prices. Iata said "there is every prospect of further drastic increases" in the year by its 113-member airlines. It said a 1.2 per cent increase in prices was necessary to meet a 10 per cent rise in fuel costs and fuel has gone up by 50 per cent, making it necessary to fix the initial 6 per cent jump. Iata spokesman said airlines thought fuel costs will continue to rise in 1974 and the 6 per cent increase in passenger fares and cargo rates probably would be supplemented after March next year when the present fare structure will be revised.

NEWCOMER DANCERS

By DORA SOWDEN

FOUR young dancers have arrived from abroad — all as new immigrants and all for the "Classical Ballet," directed by Berta Yampolsky and Eilat Markman. Stephen Lockyer was a principal dancer of the American Ballet Theatre in New York. Richard Sogerman was a member of "Les Grands Ballets Canadiens" (founded by Lucille Chiriac) and Ellen Glatby was a soloist with the same group. Laura Glatby came from the Philadelphia Ballet (directed by Barbara Weisberger). "We saw them dance during our recent tour abroad," said Berta Yampolsky, "and we engaged them because we will now have a strong professional company. Three of our former dancers — Pamela Oserman, Ruth Siev and Ora Alish — have rejoined us. They were trained in our studios and have been dancing for years. We shall be presenting the programme we are preparing to soldiers. Some of the ballets on the programme will be world premieres — all of them Israel premieres."

Maintenance to son

In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeals
Before Justices Landau, Berenson and Cohn
A.B. Appellant v. C.B. Respondent (C.A. 723-72).
Father must pay maintenance to recalcitrant son

LAW REPORT
The Jerusalem Post
Edited by Doris Lankin
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1973

The Supreme Court, by majority decision, partly allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court delivered on December 10, 1972 (in C. 58-72). The respondent is the 11-year-old son of the appellant. After his parents' marriage had failed, the Rabbinical Court gave custody of the respondent to his father. But he refused to live with his father and the Supreme Court eventually held that he could not be forced to do so. Meanwhile the District Court granted the boy a maintenance order against his father to the sum of IL250 a month, holding that this should be the father's contribution towards his upkeep, estimated at IL600 per month.

The father appealed against this order, arguing that the District Court had erred in imposing any maintenance payments on him as, in accordance with the Supreme Court precedent in C.A. 425-68 (1 P.D. 23-309), a father is under no obligation to provide a rebellious son with a high standard of living which his mother has fixed for him, but is bound only to provide him with a subsistence. In his dissenting opinion, Justice Cohn said that he subscribed fully to the opinion expressed in C.A. 425-68 that it would be grossly uneducational to use the question of maintenance as a means of pressure on a child to obey a court order of custody and that it was extremely doubtful whether this would endear the child's father to him. He also agreed wholeheartedly, he continued, with the further opinion expressed in C.A. 424-70 (1 P.D. 25-172) that the fact that a child does not honour an agreement between his parents — even one confirmed by the Rabbinical Court — does not mean that he should be abandoned and become a burden on the public.

He thought, therefore, held Justice Cohn, that the rule should be that a father's duty to provide for his children should not be minimized only because the children do not live with him, even though there might be an agreement between the parents, or a court judgment giving him custody of the children. This rule, he continued, is merely an offshoot of that great rule of law, common both to Jewish law and to Israel secular law, that in matters pertaining to children the only consideration is their greater good. As, therefore, it is for the good of the child not to derogate in any way from its maintenance, held Justice Cohn, to punish a child for choosing the place where he wished to live by lowering his standard of living from that to which he was accustomed, and to which he was entitled, by virtue of his parents' position, to a standard just short of bare subsistence.

The District Court, continued Justice Cohn, had found a monthly sum of IL600 to be a reasonable one for maintaining the respondent at the standard to which he was accustomed, and he could see no cause for interfering with this decision. The District Court had found further that, in view of the presumption that a mother also has a duty to support her children, the respondent's mother should contribute IL350 towards his maintenance and the appellant only IL250, and while he for his part would have wanted to divide the burden equally between both parents, he was prepared to accept this conclusion. He thought, therefore, concluded Justice Cohn, that the appeal should be dismissed. Appeal partly allowed by majority decision, with IL500 costs. Judgment given on September 12, 1973.

THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF RAMAT HASHARON
TENDER NO. 6/7/73 (REPEAT)
THE ISRAEL SEWERAGE PROJECT

The Local Council of Ramat Hasharon hereby invites contractors to submit tenders for sewerage works.

Tender No. 6/7/73 is for the building of an above-ground housing and a sub-structure below-ground housing for Sewage Pumping Station No. 2, development of the station site, and construction of an access road.

Tenders, Documents and Forms can be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Council, at Sderot Bish, Ramat Hasharon, against payment of IL500 (non-refundable).

Bidders should submit their bids in two copies on the forms to be supplied them, and in compliance with the conditions of the tender.

Bids according to bank guarantee of 5% of the bid total, valid for a period ending 120 days from the last date set for the submission of bids, must be placed in the tender box in the office of the Secretary of the Local Council, Ramat Hasharon, not later than noon, December 14, 1973.

Envelopes containing the bids should be marked:

The Israel Sewerage Project
Tender No. 6/7/73, Ramat Hasharon

Bids may also be submitted by registered post. Bids submitted after December 14 (for whatever reason) will not be considered.

Terms of Payment: as specified in the Tender Documents.

Bids may be submitted by contractors who have been prequalified and have been notified to that effect. Tenders may also be submitted by others who are registered in the Contractors' Register under the sections Sewerage, Drainage and Waterworks. These contractors will be supplied with Prequalification Forms on purchase of the Tender Documents.

Such contractors will be informed of the decision on their qualification, within 10 days of the receipt of the completed application forms.

A site inspection tour for contractors will be held on December 4, 1973, leaving from the office of the Engineer to the Council at 9 a.m.

The Tender Board does not undertake to accept the lowest or any bid for the entire Tender or parts thereof.

F. Balkin
Local Council of Ramat Hasharon

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ECHOES OF 1967

DEFENCE Minister Dayan's warning against any precipitate retreat at the planned Geneva Conference has taken somewhat by surprise those who were quick to assume that whatever has been decided in Washington, enthusiastically received in Cairo, and declared to be too little in Moscow is already sealed and signed and not to be argued with. It is by no means that Dayan is not in search of peace; it was he who offered the Egyptians to withdraw not only from the Canal bank itself, but also from a considerable area of land to the east, in Sinai, as a first step towards a peace agreement, and who set up such conditions in the West Bank of the Jordan area that the Jordan front remained absolutely quiet during the war, despite the strong Arab pressure on King Hussein to open another front there, the bridges remained open and movement across them continued.

Much of the world, and apparently many Israelis, have fallen victim to the excellent Egyptian propaganda line that all they seek is their rights, their land, the areas they lost in the war in 1967. This is a most appealing line, and we should not automatically brand as enemies everybody who supports it in any country. Though the Israel public might be expected to remember the anxious days of early June 1967, six years is a long time for the memories of those not directly concerned, but the State Department for one certainly is aware that the fighting in this area did not begin in 1967 with an unaccountable attack by Israel on Egypt, Syria and Jordan. The war in 1967 was finally triggered by the fact that President Nasser chased off the U.N. detachment stationed at Sharm el-Sheikh and declared the Straits mined and closed to

Israel shipping. For an anxious week, while Egyptian and Arab troops were making their final war preparations in Sinai, the U.S. and other "maritime" nations sought some way of taking action at Sharm that would be short of a shooting war, but failed to devise any move that would be both safe and effective. There were no occupied areas to be regained at that time, and the aim of the war was more bluntly stated by Egypt as the destruction of Israel. The common phrase was that they would "push the Israelis into the sea," and the world was profoundly sympathetic.

President Sadat has been wiser than his predecessor and less bloodthirsty in his public statements. But he has sought peace — as he has now persuaded so many people — it was his for the asking since 1967, with the Canal and much else thrown in. A return to the 1967 borders could well bring Sam missiles to Gaza and to the Golan Heights and threaten Israel's ability to patrol its own air space. These threats diminish if there are prospects of real peace. But there has been little evidence out of Cairo that Sadat will go one step further in that direction than he needs to satisfy the U.S. for the time being, in the reasonable certainty that they will not ask too much of him, lest he be challenged by other Arab states further away from the scene of battle.

For any real progress to be made, Sadat will have to show some courage and commitment in making peace. For the progress to be anything but a illusion, the Israel public will have to stop looking only at October 6, and remember to look back a little further in the history of our conflict with Egypt.

WHITEHALL STILL THINKS POLICY IS EVEN-HANDED

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE British arms embargo was made into an anti-Israel policy by Israel, not Britain, according to thinking in the Foreign Office. The first to complain about the embargo were the Egyptians, whose ambassadors protested to the Foreign Office 24 hours before the Israeli diplomats registered their objections.

The Egyptians did not press their case when they saw the future which Israel was kicking up about the policy, which had in fact been applied before the government knew what weapons or equipment were actually due for delivery. In the over-all balance, the British believe that the net effect in military terms was probably more harmful to the Arabs than Israel.

These are the facts as seen in Whitehall, and they remain unchanged in Israeli thinking on the subject. It is readily acknowledged that there is strain in the relations between the two countries, but again, the British believe that this strain is largely on the Israeli side. The disagreement, it is admitted, has been there basically since the Harrogate speech of the Foreign Secretary in 1970 which called for a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

The British are therefore not very surprised that Israel should have disliked the joint statement of the E.E.C. Foreign Ministers a few weeks back, because as Prime Minister Edward Heath put it, the resolution is closely based on the Harrogate speech.

It is recognized here that the E.E.C. statement is no more than a common statement. This does not mean that the E.E.C. has yet evolved a common foreign policy, and it will be a long time until that statement of policy can be translated into action. None the less, it should be seen as an indication that Europe is now more likely to vote together at the U.N. than in the past. It indicates, in the British

view, that if any action is required, then the E.E.C. countries would be more likely to take joint action.

It is understood here that any offer of Britain's good offices to mediate in the Middle East dispute would be very unpopular with Israel. It is acknowledged that only the superpowers have any leverage on the combatants and that therefore Britain and the E.E.C. must perform a minor role, if any.

At the same time, it is pointed out that the U.N. will have to play some role in any settlement reached. And it is considered that it would be wise to ensure that the U.N. plays some part in bringing about peace, otherwise the member states who would have to ratify any final agreement might make difficulties.

Peace-keeping force

The British believe that any peace settlement would involve a system of guarantees with a peace-keeping force. This peace-keeping force should be sufficiently powerful actually to stop either side from launching an attack on the other, and therefore it would have to be manned by units of genuinely strong armies. Here the British believe that the leading European nations have a role to play.

At the same time, it was assured that the British are not concerned with face or prestige. "We would not insist on a seat at a peace conference if that raised problems," it was stated emphatically.

Accusations that the Foreign Office policy is pro-Arab and totally anti-Israeli are not taken seriously here. "Our policy doesn't suit the Arab's book either," they want to accept the French interpretation of Resolution 242 with its call for Israeli withdrawal from the territories. We said 'no.' They wanted us to support sanctions against Israel. We said 'no.' It is also wrong to accuse us of having acted now as we did in 1938 at Munich. Then we changed our minds, we made a new concession. This time we

haven't. Our policy is consistent with what we stated back in 1970," they claim.

The British claim that just as they are not giving the Arabs 100 per cent of what they want, neither are they giving Israel 100 per cent of what she wants. The Arabs accept this, why can't Israel? they ask.

The British feel that their policy does not look favourable to Israel because basically they believe that the Arabs have come towards Israel since 1967, but Israel hasn't budged. It is the Israelis who have at this stage to be persuaded to compromise, they assert, and that means giving up occupied lands in exchange for peace.

An example of the Arab concessions which have already been made, in the British view, is that before 1967 they wouldn't even accept the name of Israel. Their acceptance of Resolution 242 brought acceptance of the existence of Israel, and this is a big step forward.

Another reason for the strain in the relationship between the U.K. and Israel is, in the assessment of Britain, that Israel considers itself a special case, and expects others to take a similar view. As there is no special relationship between the two countries, therefore there can be no special consideration.

The British say that they have no desire to act against Israel's interest, but if there is a clash between pursuing the interests of Britain and those of Israel, then Israel should not feel badly done by if the British pursue their own interests.

British interest in the Middle East at the moment is to see a settlement brought about which will enable normal relations to be maintained with all sides, without having to be forced to take a stand on one side or the other on every occasion when Arabs and Israelis come together, be it in war or at some professional international conference where the squabbles always seem to surface. The British want a "both — and" rather than an "either — or" situation.

Dry Bones



No place where moral status still matters

IN its "Day of Atonement" leader on October 8, the "International Herald Tribune" wrote:

"The sudden onslaught, however, has done more to destroy the moral foundation of the Arab position in those parts of the world where moral status has importance than the reprisal raids did to damage Israel's standing."

Today, nearly two months later, it may be stated that this fear — or was it hope? — has not materialized in any significant way. Something worse has been realized: there is no place in the world that matters for practical purposes "where moral status has importance." Of these are Denmark, Holland, and perhaps one or two more little pockets of moral perspective that have not come to our attention. But these do not count for much, in the centrally heated council rooms where moral indignation — such as arises — can be translated into action.

Apart from these tiny pockets of decency, and apart from a few sizeable pockets of public opinion — which also doesn't really often count for much, not even in the purported democracies — do you know of another such massive display of moral nakedness, such an overwhelming attestation "even compared to the days of the Hitler Holocaust" — that "the world is full of moral rot" (to use the words which Genesis 6:11 ascribes to God when he was deciding to bring the Deluge)? "In the days of Balaam and Kiasgar there is no room in Europe for altruism," says André Fontaine, Editor of "Le Monde," a newspaper I had not known to be straining its altruism before the days of Brezhnev and Kissinger.

No self-respect

And also such a nauseating spectacle of lack of elementary self-respect: nations that once "held dominion over palm and pine," that once reeled "drunk with sight of power," that shook the world with the thunder of "liberty, equality, fraternity," that set out to teach the world Ideology and how to establish thousand-year reigns — these nations and their lackeys now huddle together abjectly, cringing, even-handed beggars for the favour of another: squirm from the "reeking tube" in which they "put their trust." Indeed, as Rudyard Kipling (1897) from which the above phrases are quoted or paraphrased: "Lo, all their pomp of yesterday/Is one with Nineveh and Tyre."

This is not new for them. There is no aware person alive over the age of fifteen who has not, under standing, seen them come eagerly scurrying to one or another stall in the world's marketplace to offer each other's blood and their own honour in exchange for some equivalent of oil. And then have to throw some of their own blood into the bargain.

Czechoslovakia twice in thirty years died without much disturbing the moral thermostat in those radiated council rooms, and Republics in Spain; and the Gypsies along with the Jews of pre-Israel Europe, and Africans, Indonesians, and non-Moslem Sudanese — and Russia's

PERSONAL OPINION MOSHE KOHN

Tatars, Turkey's Armenians, Iraq's Assyrians. There are more. So we Jews are not a special case.

But we are. History has made us so. History — at least the history of the West, which includes also certain chapters of Near Eastern history — seems to have signed us the role, by dispersing us to so many places, of symbolizing those who have stood and to stand in the way of those seeking to press all humanity into a slave of sameness and who have refused to still refuse to be thus pressed. Our sin, and the sin of the other murdered peoples I have mentioned or not mentioned, is not our alleged "bad behaviour" on any particular matter, but our stubborn defiance.

Through the ages

When Ur's Nimrod wished to send his juggernaut rolling, Patriarch Abraham stood in its way. Egypt's Pharaoh stumbled over Moses. Persia's Haman and Antiochus were thwarted by Mordechai and Esther. Syria's Antiochus was demoralized by Mattathias and Judah. Rome's Vespasian was driven to distraction by Yohanan of Gush Halav and Shim'on bar Giora. Hadrian was by Bar-Kochba. Rahl Yohanan ben Zaccari and his disciples dealt the final defeat to Vespasian and all the future emperors and tsars, popes and caliphs, presidents and prime ministers, chancellors and secretaries bent on repressing all humanity in a matrix.

The Jews as a people refuse to be marked down and repressed. As we arrive there, as we study Nineveh and Tyre and the growing number of epigones, museum showcases, we are a bit intolerable mockery to those who are still trying. We remind them of their moral nakedness; we remind them of all the blood they have spilled and would forget; we remind them that the Nineveh and Tyre they wish to emulate are today labelled shards in museum showcases and "colossal wrecks" whose decay, boundless and the lone and level sands stretch far away," as they were described Shelly's. Ozymandias.

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LARGEST CHAIN OF BOOKSTORES IN ISRAEL

ISRAEL PRESS

On disengagement

Davar (Histadrut) notes that successful conclusion of the prisoner exchange and implementation of other articles in the agreement shows that it has passed the test. It would not be erroneous to claim that on the issue of disengagement and separation of forces, too, both sides have mutual interests that may be exploited. The effort must be made in all sincerity and one

should not despair in advance of the prospect of success on this issue.

Haaretz (non-party) agrees that Israel and Egypt have a mutual interest in a separation of forces. Israel accepts the idea in principle, and if Egypt is not intent on continuing fighting she can derive no little benefit from agreement on this point. The decision to continue negotiations today possibly indicates that the Egyptians do not expect only Israel to display flexibility.

Omer (Histadrut), on the other hand, doubts whether the proposal for a separation of forces will be accepted. Egypt, says the paper, believes in her ability to secure achievements because of her political successes. Furthermore, she has looming over her the possibility of pressure by the Arab countries at the Algiers summit.

Haifa (National Religious) explains the party's call for a national emergency government and postponement of the elections. The principal reason is that the security and political situation should be paramount, and that there should be no incentive for inter-party polemics. Moreover, the inquiry commission should be given a chance to draw its conclusions before the elections and a national emergency government may regain public trust and infuse the people with hope.

Readers' letters

Need for soul searching

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I was pleased and relieved to read in your paper that, according to your latest poll, Mr. Dayan still enjoys the absolute trust and confidence of most Israelis. I was rather dismayed at the rumours that he has become a "fallen hero." If this were indeed the fact, it would have shown that we are a very ungrateful lot indeed who are not satisfied with anything less than a perfect magician.

Unfortunately, we also seem to be engaged in looking for scapegoats for whatever "went wrong." I read in one of the magazines that our Chief of Military Intelligence said to a foreign reporter that he is aware that his days are numbered in his job. I sincerely hope he is wrong. Ideally of course an intelligence chief should be infallible.

But it is well known that no such animal ever existed. History is full of stories of very competent intelligence departments, which failed to use perfectly correct information provided by their agents because it "did not fit in the picture" as given by the department and/or its chief. The best known during World War Two, to mention just one, was "Cicero."

In my humble opinion we're all to blame for whatever "went wrong." Our past quick victories over the

Arabs, specially the Six Day War, convinced all of us that we were all Mini-Supermen and that all Arabs were incompetent and lazy. Nobody, not even the best intelligence chief, can completely isolate himself and his staff from this prevailing atmosphere. It is very easy to be a Monday morning quarterback but it is a safe guess that anybody else sitting in his place at the same time would have come up with the same interpretation of available information under the same circumstances and in the same environment.

If there is some soul searching to do — and there is — it is for all of us.

BEWIN FUCHS
Ramat Eshel, November 10.

BAB EL-MANDEB BLOCKADE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Perhaps the most effective contribution the British Government can now make towards easing the situation in the present stage of the Middle East conflict is to strive for the ending of South Yemen's blockade of Bab el-Mandeb.

I recall how, after the Six Day War, when November 30, 1967 was confirmed by the British Government as the date for granting independence to Aden, representations were made to the British Foreign Office to take precautionary measures to prevent a future blockade of Bab el-Mandeb because this could be another *casse delik*. Needless to say, the reply was in the negative. It seems to me that the British Government has a moral responsibility in this matter and should use its good offices to this end without delay.

P.S. GOURGEY
Assistant Honorary Secretary,
British Zionist Federation,
Jerusalem (East Twickenham),
November 6.

THE QUARREL OF THE GENERALS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The unifying quarrels between our generals and the much publicized interviews amounting to inquiries on the conduct of the war given by them are a source of distress to the people of Israel who are all involved in one way or another.

This can only give satisfaction to our enemies and is a gross disservice to the soldier and to the relatives of the fallen.

The morale of the people of Israel will not break and it is the duty of our military and political leaders to set an example of determined unity in the face of the clear threat to our existence. When it was in Britain during World War II, this sort of thing was called spreading alarm and despondency, and our generals and politicians should be the last people to do it.

JOSEPH DANOVITCH
Bat Yam, November 12.

History's lesson

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Those who wish to profit politically by accusing the Israeli Government and defence establishment of negligence in the days immediately preceding the war might pause to consider a striking parallel from the long war between Athens and Sparta in antiquity.

Throughout the war, Athens was weakened and failed to make the best of its successes because of its vicious internal political struggles. The ultimate example came in 406 B.C.E. In that year, the Athenian fleet won a resounding victory over the Spartans, but instead of showing gratitude, the city had its victorious admirals condemned to death. The reason: that they had failed to rescue shipwrecked sailors and the bodies of the dead after the battle (which they had been prevented from doing by a storm). Two years later, the Spartan fleet defeated an Athenian fleet under new admirals and took the city by siege, finally ending the war.

The parallel with the present situation is very obvious. Israel has just achieved a remarkable military success which is already being ranked above that of 1967 (when she herself made the surprise attack after weeks of preparation). If there were failures in the period just before the war, these should by all means be sought out and the lessons learnt for the future. But if anyone wishes to make this an excuse for ejecting the leadership under which the success was achieved, let him remember what happened to Athens.

M.F. LOWE
Jerusalem, October 28.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — We insist that the Government publish the names of the European medical instrument manufacturers who wish to sell their products for Israel use.

As agents for a number of European manufacturers of medical instruments, we commend the prompt response to requests for urgent and life-saving equipment; however we urge the immediate suspension of business relations with any foreign firm that withheld supplies to Israel and we ourselves will do so.

W.J. LEVY
Med-Tronics

SOLDIERS STILL NEED HELP

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — What happened to some of the blocks which were sent to our soldiers wearing home and going back to their posts at the front? The boys are complaining that it is not only more difficult to get a kit, but there are fewer places where they can stop for coffee and a sandwich on their way. Have our volunteers already dwindled away? The blocks must be kept going until all our soldiers return home.

Rehovot, November 18.
Mrs. H. FOX

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